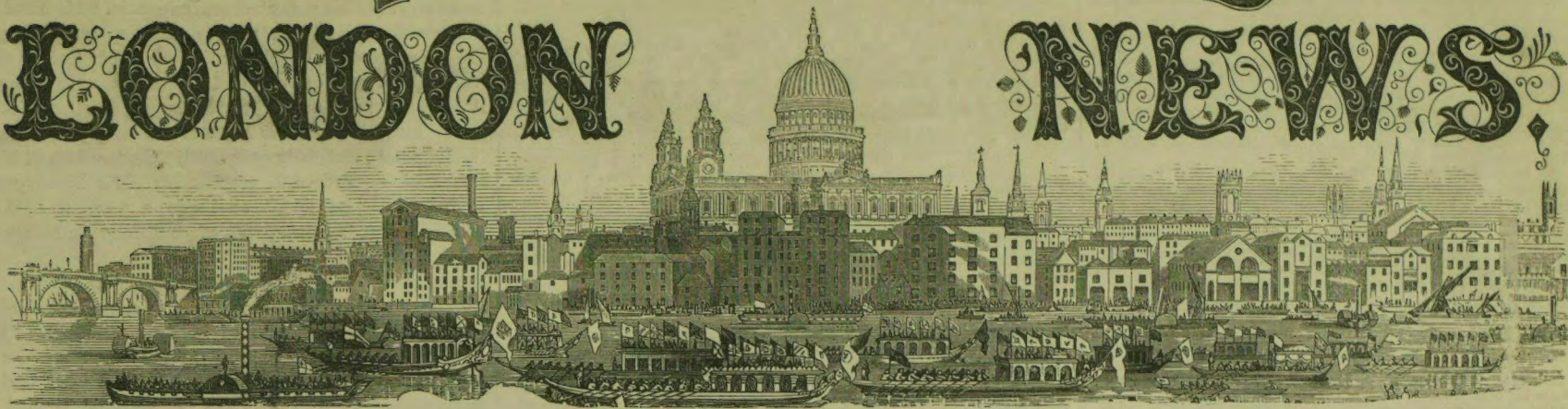


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



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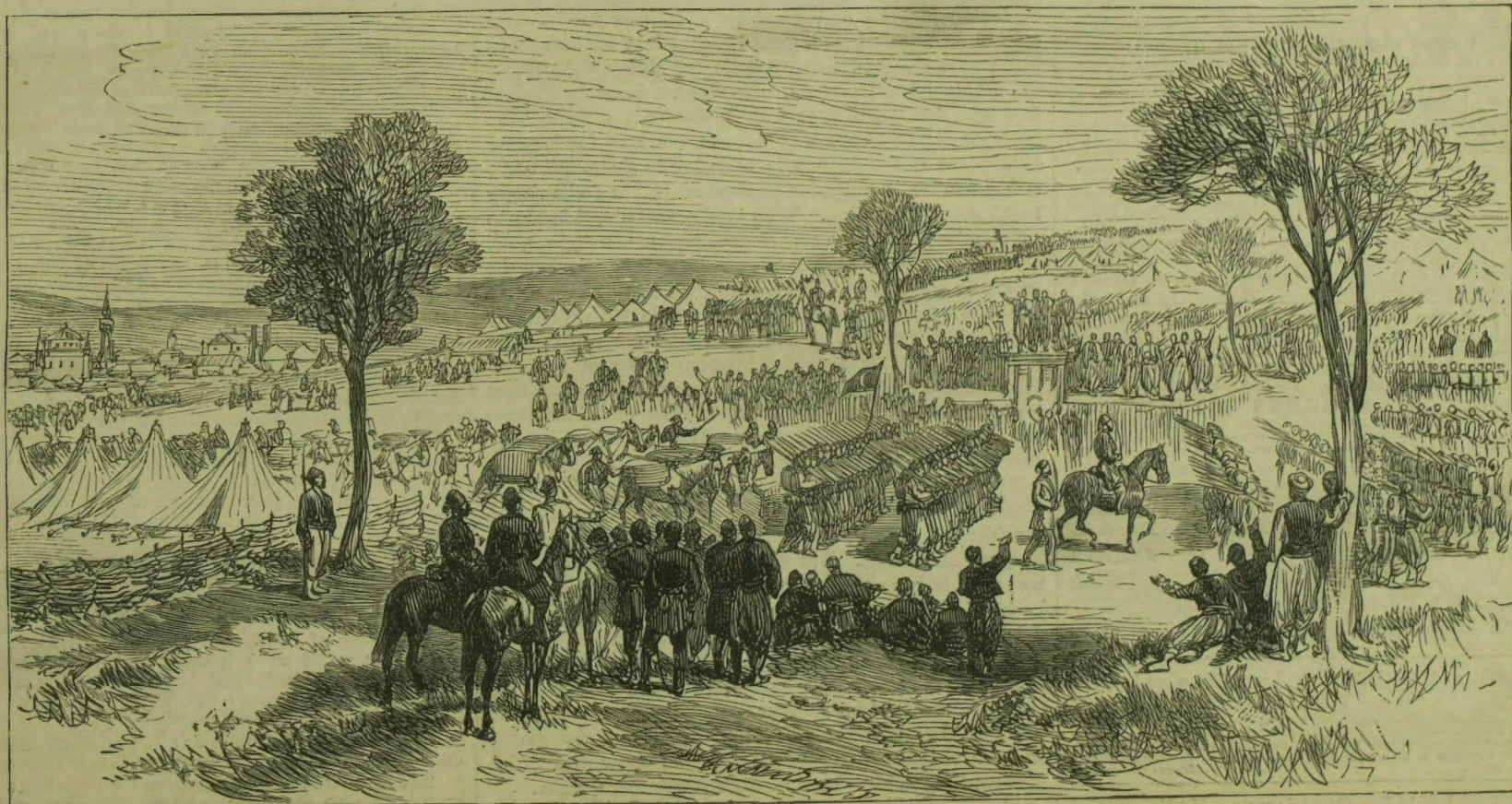
No. 1991.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6d.



ARRIVAL OF MAHOMET ALI PASHA, THE NEW TURKISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, AT THE HEAD-QUARTERS, RASGRAD.



TROOPS ON THE MARCH FROM RASGRAD TO THE FRONT.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



## BIRTHS.

On the 29th ult., at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of the Hon. Reginald Parker, of a son.  
On the 29th ult., at Holme Priory, in the Isle of Purbeck, Lady Selina Bond, of a son.  
On the 4th inst., at Chatsworth, Lady Edward Cavendish, of a son, stillborn.  
On the 31st ult., at Langley, the Hon. Mrs. R. V. Dillon, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at Raithby, in Lincolnshire, Harriet, third daughter of the late Rev. William Morley, Rector of Enderby, to John Maister, Esq., of Beverley.  
On the 30th ult., George William Hutton Riddell, late Captain 16th Lancers, to Lady Evelyn Mary Coventry, second daughter of William, second Earl of Craven.  
On the 4th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Frederick Anthony Hammond, of Lameston House, Dover, only son of the late Colonel Hammond, to Blanche Catherine, eldest daughter of Henry Alexander, Esq., of Forkhill, in the county of Armagh, and Lady Louisa Alexander.  
On the 1st inst., at the British Legation at the Hague, Captain Francis Baillie, only son of the Right Hon. H. Baillie, of Redcastle, Ross-shire, to Blanche, second daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir Edward Harris, K.C.B., her Majesty's Minister at the Hague.  
On the 3rd inst., at St. Sidwell's Church, Exeter, Lewis Shapter, M.D., The Barnfield, Exeter, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Captain E. Bayly, Friars Lodge, and granddaughter of the late Lord Charles Beauchamp Kerr.

## DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., at Paxton Park, St. Neots, Hunts, Sir Williamson Booth, Bart., in his 67th year.  
On the 29th ult., at 34, New Cross-road, Hatcham, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of G. L. Shand, of Pickle Herring, Southwark, aged 64 on that day, deeply regretted.  
On the 2nd ult., at Poonah, Henry M. Grant, Esq., of the Bombay Revenue Survey, in his 37th year.  
On the 4th inst., at Blairhoolachan, Stirling, William Henry Heap Hutchinson, Esq., of Cottingham Hall, Yorkshire, aged 58.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 15.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 9.	
Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., and St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.
Rev. Michael Gibbs, Rector of Christ Church; 8.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., Rev. J. C. Whitley, missionary in Chota.	St. James's, noon, Rev. S. Flood. J. Jones, closed for repairs. Savoy, closed for alterations.
MONDAY, SEPT. 10.	
Ramsgate Harbour Yacht-Matches.	Avebury, Wilts, Coursing-Matches.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 11.	
Ramsgate Poultry Show (three days).	Warwickshire Agricultural Society North Shropshire Agricultural Society Show, Market Drayton.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.	
Society of Engineers: inspection of Great Eastern Railway Company's works, Stratford, 12.30.	London Rowing Club: Matches (three days). Races: Doncaster St. Leger.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.	
Northampton Agricultural Society Show, Market Harborough (2 days).	Farnworth Agricultural Society Show.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.	
Moon's first quarter, 11.8 a.m.	Buck-hunting begins.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 15.	
Twickenham Rowing Club: Handicap Sculls.	

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Minimum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
Aug. 29	29.942	61.0	48.8	66	5	69.8	56.8	W. SW.	166	0.010
30	29.814	58.4	52.7	83	6	64.6	53.8	SW. W.	243	0.120
31	29.860	54.8	45.0	72	4	62.8	49.6	WSW. W.	277	0.055
1	30.053	52.9	41.0	66	5	63.0	44.2	W.	126	0.000
2	29.899	53.4	43.9	72	1	63.8	45.5	W. SW. SSW.	135	0.190
3	29.744	52.2	48.1	87	10	58.2	47.6	S. N. NNW.	—	0.120
4	30.280	52.8	42.0	69	5	61.2	47.6	NNW.	—	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.968	29.818	29.859	30.079	29.979	29.647	30.260
Temperature of Air	63.6°	63.3°	58.0°	55.6°	56.7°	55.6°	51.2°
Temperature of Evaporation	55.2°	57.5°	62.0°	49.7°	49.5°	53.7°	49.8°
Direction of Wind	WNW.	SW.	WSW.	SW.	SW.	N.	NNW.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 15.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 45	3 7	3 28	3 47	4 7	4 25	4 45

**DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT,"**  
"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 3ft. by 2ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

**ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR**  
DRAWINGS, chiefly ALPINE and EASTERN, ON VIEW and for SALE at a very moderate price.—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

**CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.**—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. C. W. Wass.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

**THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS**  
will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the Songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.

Fauteuille, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

**TWA HOURS AT HOME.—GREAT ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY, commencing MONDAY, SEPT. 24. Every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, at Eight. Mr. Kennedy, the Scottish Vocalist, will give his Entertainments on the Songs of Scotland, assisted by the following members of his family:—Miss Helen Kennedy, soprano; Miss Marjory Kennedy, contralto; Mr. David Kennedy, tenor; Mr. Robert Kennedy, tenor; Mr. James Kennedy, baritone. Change of programme each evening. Tickets, 3s., 2s., and 1s., at Austin's and principal Music-sellers.

**MASKELYNE and COOKE.** Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Fifth year in London. The present programme embraces Psycho and Zoe, the twin automatic mysteries; the sensational scene, in exposure of so-called Spiritualism, in which Mr. Cooke floats about the room taking the cabinet with him—the most astounding feat ever accomplished; and many other illusory items of novel and original character. Such is the success of the entertainment that it is advisable to book seats in advance, for which there is no charge. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s. W. MORTON, Manager.

**AGRICULTURAL HALL.**—Great Success.—HAMILTON'S RUSSO-TURKISH WAR. Vivid representations of the most important Events of the Campaign. Magnificent Scenes in Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Vienna, Belgrade, &c. EVERY EVENING at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday, at Three and Eight.

## LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL, 1877.

TOWNHALL, LEEDS.  
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY,  
SEPT. 19, 20, 21, and 22, 1877.  
Conductor .. .. . SIR MICHAEL COSTA.  
Principal Vocalists:  
Mlle. ALBANI, Madame SIOUX, Madame EDITH WYNN, Mrs. OSGOOD,  
Madame PATRY, Mlle. REDEKER, Mrs. MUDIE-BOLINGBROKE,  
Mr. EDWARD LLOYD, Mr. WM. SHAKESPEARE,  
Mr. SARTLEY, Mr. CECIL TOVEY, and Signor FOLI.  
Organist—Dr. SPARK. Chorus Master—Mr. BROUGHTON.  
OUTLINE PROGRAMMES.—Wednesday: "Elijah." Evening: "The Fire King" (new Cantata), by Walter Austin, and Miscellaneous Selection. Thursday: Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," Beethoven's Symphony (No. 8), and Miscellaneous. Evening: "Solomon." Friday: "Joseph," by G. A. Macfarren (written for this Festival). Evening: Rad's Symphony in G minor, and Miscellaneous. Saturday: Bach's "Magnificat," in D, Mozart's "Requiem," and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives."  
FRONT SEATS and GALLERY TICKETS (Reserved) at the Festival Offices.  
Serial Ticket for the Seven Performances (transferable) .. 45 0s.  
Single Ticket, Morning .. .. . 1 1s.  
Single Ticket, Evening .. .. . 0 15s.  
SECOND RESERVED SEAT TICKETS only at Hopkinson Brothers and Co., Commercial-street.  
Morning .. .. . 10s. 6d.  
Evening .. .. . 7s. 6d.  
Festival Ticket-Holders will be permitted to travel by ordinary trains at reduced fares.  
FULL FESTIVAL PROGRAMMES may be had gratis at the Festival Offices, and at the Music Warehouses.  
Cheap Editions of the Oratorios and Cantatas can be purchased at the Festival Offices.  
JOHN WM. ATKINSON, } Hon. Secs.  
FRED. R. SPARK, }  
Festival Offices, Great George-street (Townhall), Leeds.

**MOONSTONE.** By WILKIE COLLINS. A New Drama, altered from the novel of "The Moonstone," on MONDAY, the 17th inst. Box-Office open on the 10th. No booking fees. OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Now ready,

**THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK for 1878.**  
Containing Twenty-Four Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—viz., Gates of Constantinople, Forts on the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, Old Modes of Locomotion, &c. Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licenses; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by G. VICKERS, Angel-court (172), Strand; and H. Williams, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1877.

The sudden death of M. Thiers early in the week took the world by surprise, and gave occasion for universal regret. He was an old man, it is true, having entered upon his eighty-first year, but he still retained the vigour of his intellect, the clearness of his judgment, and the extraordinary influence of his character over his countrymen. For France his unexpected decease has been peculiarly untimely, for he centred in himself more than any living statesman the unwavering trust of her citizens. Whilst they had M. Thiers with them, still willing and active in the service of their public interests, they felt that, whatever might happen, they possessed a tower of strength to which they might betake themselves with confidence in the event of whatever confusion might arise from the conflict of parties. He was *par excellence* the representative of his country. He moderated with almost undisputed authority its political passions. He calmed its fears. He gave it assurance in its most troubled experience. He provided a basis for its hopes when everything else appeared to be giving way. And now he himself is gone, just when his life seemed to be most necessary to the political well-being of his country. President MacMahon and the De Broglie Ministry can now, without yielding an iota of their schemes, secure sympathy by the honour which they pay to his remains. To no small extent, they can make his name and fame a word to conjure with, and wield the deathless reputation of the man they most feared, and had most reason to fear, for the furtherance of their designs.

The personal characteristics of M. Thiers seem to have specially fitted him for the part which he had to play. He was unselfish, genial, witty, energetic, and large-hearted. His domestic relations kept his heart warm, whilst his education trained his mind, within a certain sphere, to devote himself with rare success to political service. He was fascinating in spite of physical contrarieties. What to other men would have been impediments in the way of progress he turned to account by the mode in which he used them for obtaining special hold upon those with whom he was brought into contact. His tastes were simple, his enjoyments lay almost throughout life within his own reach. He was passionately fond of flowers and of animals, though he does not seem to have been partial to children. He was cautious in forming friendships and steadfast in adhering to them. He was catholic in his feelings, but throughout his life had a strong backbone of conviction. With intellectual scepticism as to religion he combined a conspicuous power of religious, or, perhaps it may be termed, superstitious sentiment. But the greatness and glory of France were his master passion. No personal interest was allowed to stand in the way of her supposed advantage. He had no love for mankind, in comparison of his love for France. His zeal for constitutional liberty was, perhaps, rather intellectual than moral in its character—the fruit of observation and experience rather than of intuition. He was not a theorist, except in so far as theory comes out of practical life. His world was France. His maxims were adapted to French ideas. His sphere of sympathy and affection and, to a considerable extent, of moral action was bounded by geographical limits. But within those limits his ambition was uniformly restrained. He knew his own power, but he cared not to exercise it for his personal elevation to the detriment of his country's welfare. It was this which gave him so strong a hold upon Frenchmen; this which in the end raised him above all temporary political parties; this which seated him in that chair of moral arbitration in which he commanded such extraordinary deference; and this which will deepen the pang of sorrow with which his countrymen view his departure from among them.

As a politician, the memory of M. Thiers will be cherished far more for the temper and spirit in which he acted, than for the ends which he sought to achieve.

Until the fall of Napoleon III. his policy would seem to us to have been a series of mistakes—especially his policy in regard to foreign nations. To diminish them in order to the glorification of France appears to have been the main secret of his measures and counsels. He liked not that France should have strong and independent neighbours. He disapproved of the unification of Italy. He was intensely inimical to that of Germany. He was opposed, it is true, to the war which brought upon France her great humiliation, but he was so simply on the ground that she was not fully prepared. To the last of his life he remained an ardent Protectionist. His literary remains, upon which he spent so large a portion of his time, indicate an admiration of military adventure and military success little conformable to the inspirations of truth, and hardly to be reconciled with a conscientious regard for facts. He fortified Paris, and was destined to prove the worthlessness of his undertaking. He would have gone to war with England with a view to the establishment of French interests in Egypt had he not been prevented by the selfish prudence of Louis Philippe. He sanctioned, if he did not suggest, the expedition to Rome under the Republic of which Louis Napoleon was President. But when the billows of affliction broke over the head of his country in the Franco-German War, he identified himself with her in her trouble as he had done in her glory. His journey to the different Courts of Europe to obtain for her an efficient ally, although utterly unsuccessful, illustrated the purity and strength of his patriotism. It was recognised by his countrymen at the subsequent elections to the General Assembly. The number of constituencies for which he was returned prove the sincerity of that trust which was placed in him by his fellow-citizens—a trust, we may add, which he fully redeemed as Chief of the Executive power in France.

Who can forget the political wisdom with which he restored his country from its downfallen position? the mode in which he paid off the heavy indemnity which Bismarck had imposed upon it? the promptitude with which the military occupation of several of its provinces was got rid of? the persuasive eloquence with which he succeeded, until then, in suppressing party differences? and the patient acquiescence with which he met the deposition from office which the ingratitude of the Monarchists inflicted upon him? They altered his position, but they could not destroy his influence. If Republican Institutions be permanently established in France the event will be greatly owing to the effect of his counsels and to the power of his name. Being dead, he yet speaketh. And it is to be hoped that in the coming elections, and in the settlement of those problems which will then have to be dealt with, the name of M. Thiers will still remain a power for good.

## THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. Archibald Campbell officiated. Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Forbes, of Newe, and Lieutenant-Colonel Farquharson, of Invercauld, dined with the Queen on Tuesday. The Queen, accompanied by the Royal family, has made various excursions during the week. Prince Leopold has visited Alt na Guithasach and Loch Cal-later. The Queen did not attend the Braemar Gathering this year, as is her custom, owing to the stormy weather prevailing. The Hon. Alexander Yorke has arrived, and Mr. Collins has left the castle.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Trouville yesterday week, and proceeded to the Hôtel des Roches Noires. The Princess of Wales, with her children, are at the Isle of Wight. Her Royal Highness, as soon as Prince Albert Victor's health is completely restored, is expected to go on a visit to her parents, the King and Queen of Denmark, at Copenhagen; but the Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives an authoritative contradiction to the statement that the Princess intends to pay a long visit to Denmark. The Prince and Princess of Wales have been invited to be present at the opening of Nottingham Castle as an Art-Museum in connection with South Kensington next year, which invitation, should circumstances permit, they will accept.

Their Royal Highnesses, with the members of the Royal family, are deeply grieved at the death of the Rev. W. Lake Onslow, Rector of Sandringham and Chaplain to the Prince.

General Meredith Read, American Minister at the Court of Athens, dined with the Prince and Princess on board the Royal yacht Osborne last week.

An Athens telegram in the *Times* says:—The Duke of Edinburgh arrived here last Saturday on board the Sultan, and visited their Majesties. He left the same evening.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, who for the previous ten days have been the guests of the Marquis of Ailesbury at Jerveaux Abbey, attended Divine service at the newly restored parish church of East Witton on Sunday. The Rev. H. H. Stewart, the Vicar, officiated. Their Royal Highnesses have visited the various places of interest in the neighbourhood, including Middleham and the racing stables on the moor and the remains of Fountains Abbey, and one day lunched with the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon at Studley Royal.

The Duke of Connaught visited Mr. Widenham Smyth, and was present at a garden party last week at Castle Widenham, in the county of Cork. On Tuesday last he arrived at Valentia, on a visit to the Knight of Kerry. His Royal Highness met with an enthusiastic reception.

The Duke of Cambridge has had a severe attack of gout during his sojourn at Homburg, but is now recovered.

The Prince Imperial, to whom the Pope had sent his congratulations on the occasion of the fête of Aug. 15, has forwarded to the Holy Father his portrait set in diamonds.

His Excellency the Minister of the United States has been at Oxford, the guest of the Rev. Dr. Sewell, Vice-Chancellor.



His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have left town for Ragley Hall, Alcester, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford.

His Excellency the Marquis de Casa Laiglesia, the Spanish Minister in England, who has been staying at Spa, has been summoned to Spain in consequence of the death of his father.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton have arrived at Baronscourt.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland have arrived at Raby Castle, Darlington, from Ems.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale have left for Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Dudley left Dudley House, Park-lane, on Monday, for Black Mount, his Lordship's shooting-quarters in Scotland.

Earl and Countess Granville have left Studley Royal for Bolton Abbey, on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire.

The Earl and Countess Delaware have left their residence on the coast of Hampshire, and have proceeded westward in their yacht Edeline.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough have arrived at Bessborough House, Kilkenny, from Malvern.

The Earl and Countess Sydney have arrived at Frognall, near Foot's Cray.

The Earl of Durham has arrived at Fenton, near Wooler, Northumberland.

The Earl and Countess of Dalkeith left town on Saturday last for Langholm, Dumfriesshire.

The Earl of Warwick has arrived at Warwick Castle.

The Earl of Roden has gone to Tullymore Park, in the county of Down.

The Earl of Clanwilliam has returned from Germany.

The Earl of Limerick and Viscount Glentworth have arrived at Dromore Castle, Limerick, from London.

The Countess of Ashburnham has accompanied Lady Katherine Bannerman to Crimonmogate, Aberdeenshire.

Sir Ivor and Lady Cornelia Guest have arrived at Muckcross Abbey, Killarney, from the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin.

Lord Houghton and the Hon. Misses Milnes have left Fryston Lodge, Torquay, for Fryston Hall, Yorkshire.

The Bishop of Carlisle has returned to the episcopal palace, Rose Castle, from Germany and Switzerland.

The Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., and Mrs. Bright have left for the Continent.

## THE CHURCH.

### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Burnard, Arthur Chichester, to be Rector of Beer Hackett, Dorset.  
Carpendale, William Henry; Curate of Motcombe, Dorset.  
Cormish, J. R.; Examining Chaplain for the Diocese of Truro.  
Daniell, J. J.; Vicar of Berwick St. James and Winterborne Stoke, Wilts.  
Gedge, H. S.; Incumbent of St. Paul's District, Northampton (not Vicar of St. Luke's, as stated last week).  
Kinchant, Richard Caton; Curate of St. Marylebone.  
Macdonald, William Coules; Curate of Christ Church, Poplar.  
Marshall, H. B. D.; Vicar of Norton Canon, Diocese of Hereford.  
Oliver, Henry F.; Curate of Holy Trinity, Frognall.  
Wilcox, Arthur Marwood; Vicar of Knowbury, Salop.  
Wilkinson, G. H.; Examining Chaplain for the Diocese of Truro.—*Guardian*.

Earl Spencer has given £500 towards the fund for the repair and restoration of the nave of St. Albans Abbey.

The Bishop of Rochester intends as soon as the vacation is over to invite his clergy to meet him at convenient centres in the diocese for informal conference and for devotion.

The parish church of Stapleford, having been restored and enlarged, was reopened last week, when a special service was held, at which the sermon was preached by the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, Dr. Mackenzie.

The annual festival of the choral association in connection with the deaneries of Frodsham East and Frodsham West, Cheshire, took place recently in the parish church of Frodsham. There were 354 singers, of whom 238 were surpliced. There were a large number of clergy present, and the sermon was preached by Canon Walsham How.

The balance-sheet, showing the cost of the restoration at present effected of Rochester Cathedral, has been issued by Dean Scott. The total amount received in subscriptions was £11,396, and £11,264 has been expended. Further subscriptions are asked to enable the Dean and Chapter to complete the restoration of the cathedral.

The Bishop of Manchester, preaching at the Halifax parish church last Sunday, said the scheme of religious instruction adopted by the Manchester School Board was universally accepted, and his own diocesan inspector of schools said that if it was honestly carried out the children of the board schools would know quite as much of the necessary elements of Christianity as the children in any denominational or Church school with which he was acquainted.

Replying to a series of resolutions passed at a rural deanery chapter at Brixworth, Northamptonshire, condemning the practice of systematic confession, the existence of secret societies in the Church, and disobedience to the diocesan in disputed matters of external order, the Bishop of Peterborough says:—"I shall be much obliged if you will assure those of the clergy who agreed to them of my entire concurrence in the views which they have expressed, and of my great satisfaction in knowing that sentiments so thoroughly loyal to the Reformed Church of England are entertained by them."

Yesterday week the Bishop of Worcester reopened the church of Claverdon, which, with the exception of the tower, has been entirely rebuilt, the old one being described in his Lordship's speech at the luncheon as being "as bad a church as there could be." The offertory was about £80. The architect was Mr. Christian, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have repaired the church. His Lordship has likewise reopened the church of Birtsmorton, and at a luncheon it was stated that church building had progressed in the Worcester diocese as rapidly as in any in the kingdom.

Mr. W. Grant, of Peckham, has written to the Bishop of Rochester with reference to his Lordship's late sermon at Hatcham, in which he stated that "if the Church of England was not a Protestant Reformed Church she was in a shameful schism, and ought not to have an existence." Mr. Grant says that as an English Churchman he has been required all his life to profess his faith in the "Catholic Church," but has never been required to profess himself a "Protestant," nor to acknowledge himself a member of a "Protestant Church." He asks the Bishop to give him some authority for his being, as an English Churchman, a "Protestant," and that the Church of England, in any official Church document, calls herself a "Protestant Reformed Church." Bishop Thorold writes in reply:—"My dear Sir,—I much regret to have pained you by the use of the word 'Protestant' in my sermon on Sunday morning, but I must tell you I used it with perfect deliberation, and that I inflexibly abide by it still. It

may be perfectly true that the word 'Protestant' does not occur in our authorised formularies, but it is equally true that the word 'Trinity' does not occur in Holy Scripture; yet I never heard of an English Churchman objecting on that account to the doctrine it implies and declares. That the English Church is a Reformed Church is simply a matter of history, and if you differ from me in thinking so I fear there is but little advantage in our continuing the argument. That she is 'Protestant' in the attitude she assumes towards the Roman Church is, I conceive, indisputable, and I have never before heard it contradicted. If she does not still protest against the doctrinal errors of that Church her existence as a separate communion is an inexplicable and gratuitous schism. But I say she does, and her Articles are an evidence of it. Of the Thirty-nine Articles no less than seventeen are, directly or indirectly, in controversy with Roman error; and so long as the clergy and laity of the Church of England accept the substance of the Articles, just so long do they protest against the errors they expose." Mr. Grant makes a long rejoinder, but the Bishop says he has not time to discuss the matter further.

## AID TO THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

Mr. Layard has addressed, under date of Aug. 21, a despatch to Lord Derby calling attention to the misery among the Turkish people, Moslem and Christian, and the inadequate efforts which are being made to relieve it. Mr. Layard says that in Adrianople there must be altogether nearly 13,000 fugitives, for the most part women and children, including many wounded. At Philippopolis there are 7000 or 8000 fugitives, principally Mussulman and Christian women and children, many wounded, and all in the greatest distress and want. In Constantinople the number of refugees is increasing every day, and the Sultan has placed one of his palaces at their disposal. A great many, too, have been taken into private houses. Mr. Layard, in conclusion, says he cannot doubt that an appeal to British charity on behalf of the women and children and old men who are suffering from the invasion of their country would not be without its effect, and he hopes that Lord Derby will accordingly allow the substance of his despatch to be made public.

A further sum of £2000 was telegraphed by Messrs. Coutts to Mr. Layard on Thursday week, making £10,000 transmitted to him up to that time for the purpose of the Turkish Compassionate Fund. His Excellency Musurus Pasha has transmitted to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts a telegram, received by him from the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, conveying the contents of the following letter written by Turkish ladies at Constantinople:—

My Lady,—We have been deeply touched by the news of your magnificent donation for the unfortunate refugees—men, women, and children—who have been able to get out of our cruel enemies' reach, and we feel profound admiration and gratitude. Allow us, my Lady, to offer you on behalf of all the persons whose sufferings are being relieved through your liberality, our most sincere thanks, and to give you the assurance that we—mothers, wives, or sisters—now suffering for our beloved country, will never forget your kindness and generosity towards the innocent victims of our traditional enemy.

A correspondent of one of the Constantinople newspapers, writing from Adrianople, gives details of the measures which have been taken there for the administration of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts's Compassionate Fund, that of the Jewish Alliance, and of the Central Committee. According to this writer's statement, there had, at the above date, been opened by an official of the Ottoman Imperial Bank a hospital and an asylum in which 86 fugitive Mussulman women and children, of whom 24 were wounded, were being tended. Another place of reception for Bulgarian wounded contained 44 women and children. Altogether, the committee were relieving—of wounded fugitives, 35 Moslems and 44 Bulgarians; of fugitives not wounded, 270 Moslems, 80 Jews, and 56 Bulgarians: in all, 485 persons, a total which it was expected would be raised to 800 a few days later. In addition to relief thus administered by the British Committee, gifts of clothing have been made to about 200 persons, and the funds of the Sisters of Charity, affording assistance to fugitives at Karagatch, had been contributed to.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts, writing to the *Daily Telegraph* on Monday, says the Turkish Compassionate Fund amounted to more than £10,000, and adds:—

Save for the existence of the Compassionate Fund, hopeless suffering of innocent women and children, victims of a savage warfare, would have been unrelieved; but of the £4000 which had reached Mr. Layard by Aug. 24 £500 was at once sent to Adrianople, where Mr. Consul Blunt and a committee are engaged in applying it to the constantly increasing distress. Two asylums, together holding nearly one hundred people, have been established, the expenses of which will be about £45 per month. Out-door relief is given at the rate of two piastres (4d.) per day to each woman, and one piastre (2½d.) to each child. Besides this, light, firewood, or charcoal, &c., is supplied. The nature of the relief is very meagre, but the native members of the committee consider it just sufficient for Turkish peasants, to which class the destitute mostly belong. Later on, clothing will be given to the most necessitous; but the present system is only to afford shelter and food, as the greatest suffering is anticipated on the approach of winter. From all accounts the number of the fugitives is increasing daily. Colonel Lennox, the Military Attaché of the Embassy at Constantinople, has informed Mr. Layard that there are many thousands bivouacking in the open country in East Bulgaria, and that at Eski Djuna (near Shumla) alone there are 15,000 families. The number of wounded women and children is very great, for in this war neither age nor sex is spared. What the Russians and Bulgarians spare the Circassians and Bashibazouks destroy. Happily, the Turkish regular troops, authorities, and population have hitherto behaved exceedingly well. The wretchedness is increasing in intensity and widening in area. Thousands of helpless fugitives are lying in the open plains, or flocking in, wounded and starving, to the centres where relief, such as it is, is given. To meet the sufferings of these unhappy creatures further funds are needed, and whatever is received will continue to be sent to Mr. and Mrs. Layard, whose discretion, energy, and devotion in this matter are beyond praise. They are aided by the disinterested and untiring efforts of ladies and gentlemen who, both at Constantinople and at the centre of suffering, labour unremittingly to devote the money entrusted to them to the most effectual purpose; and every subscriber, either of the largest or smallest amount, may rest assured that the means so promptly, so kindly given, will in some measure mitigate sufferings as severe, distress as overwhelming, as any history records.

Mr. Charles Meynell has sent £2000 to the Committee for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Russian Soldiers, with the request that it may be appropriated as follows:—£1000 to the Sick and Wounded Russian Soldiers' Relief Fund, and £1000 in aid of widows and orphans of Russians slain in battle. The committee, at their last meeting, ordered that a further sum of 2000 roubles should be at once forwarded to the Chancellerie of her Majesty the Empress, the patroness of the Russian Red Cross Society. We understand that the Duke of Westminster has joined this committee, and has subscribed £100.

At a meeting of the Stafford House Committee, held on the 1st inst., appeals were received from Mr. Barrington Kennett for further assistance for the constantly increasing number of wounded, owing to the continued desperate fighting in Turkey. It was consequently resolved to dispatch at once five more surgeons and ten dressers to the seat of war, making up the staff of surgeons maintained by the committee to twenty-one, with ten dressers; while it also assists with stores Lord Blantyre's ten surgeons and others. The strain on the resources of the fund has reduced it to a very low ebb. In order, therefore, to be able to keep up their medical staff, and if possible to increase it, the committee appeal for further assistance.

## THE INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

In the course of Thursday week the Lord Mayor received a telegram from the Madras Relief Committee expressing the grateful thanks of the people of Southern India for the sympathy evinced for them in England. They add that local committees were being formed throughout the affected districts; that the claims on the fund, which were already great, were being distributed through mission and other agencies; that Government agency could not reach destitute children; that in assisting orphans and other special objects the utmost care was being exercised by committees; that Government operations did not clash; that many of the crops were withered; that the death rate was rising and disease increasing; and that, in short, the state of the country was almost as bad as it could be. Among the principal donors on that day were the borough of Brighton (by the Mayor), £900; Guildford, £100; Southampton, £100 (third instalment); the Goldsmiths' Company, £500; the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland, £300; Messrs. Brown, Shipley, and Co., £250; J. Hubbard and Co., £100; Messrs. John Keiller and Co., £100; Mr. D. Carnegie, £100; Mr. J. Melrose, £100.

Information was received at the Mansion House yesterday week representing that the number of persons receiving relief was a million and three quarters, 600,000 receiving gratuitous relief. The price of grain had risen until it was equivalent to a quarter loaf in England rising from 6d. to 2s. 6d. Meetings were held in a number of towns yesterday week, measures being taken to collect funds. At a meeting at Sheffield the Master Cutler, Alderman Tozer, stated that it had been decided to undertake a great railway development in Southern India, and that contracts had been made with several firms—his own being one—for the supply of railway material.

Among the donors at the close of last week were Messrs. J. and R. Morley, £105; Mr. Samuel Morley, £105; Taunton, by the Mayor, £100; the Rev. S. E. R. Jodrell, £100. Meetings in aid of the fund were held at various places on Saturday; and on Sunday collections for the same object were made in many places of worship. At Exeter there was a special service in the cathedral, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop, who urged the congregation to contribute, as there would still be a necessity for private benevolence when the Government had done its utmost.

At a meeting of the sub-committee of the Mansion House Indian Famine Relief Fund on Monday—Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, M.P., presiding—it was resolved to send to the Governor of Madras a further sum of £35,000, making in all £80,000 sent out. It was stated by Mr. Dowden, an Indian merchant lately returned from the famine districts, that every £2 subscribed would keep a man alive for the next six months. General Sir Henry Norman, lately a member of the Viceroy's Council, said there had not been such a famine in India for a century or more. Meetings in aid of the fund were held on Monday at Liverpool, Birmingham, Lichfield, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Plymouth, Wolverhampton, Lincoln, and other towns. At Plymouth a resolution was passed that the Government should be asked to make a grant in aid out of the Consolidated Fund. At Liverpool it was stated that the total sum raised up to Monday night was £7443. At Birmingham the subscriptions amounted to £1000, and at Sheffield to £2000. Among the principal sums received on Monday at the Mansion House were the following:—Norwich, £200; York (second instalment), £100; the Marquis of Bristol, £100; Lady Rolle, £100; Sir R. B. Harvey, M.P., £50, and Lady Harvey, £50; Mr. Albert Brassey, £100; Earl Fortescue, £20; Hon. Mark Rolle, £20; Messrs. Lea and Perrin, £100; Messrs. Spalding and Hodge, £105; Devonport, £100; Sir Mordaunt Wells, £50; Earl Cadogan, £50; Messrs. Blundell, Spence, and Co., £100.

It was made known at Tuesday's meeting of the committee that the Lord Mayor had received upwards of a hundred collections made in various churches last Sunday. The Vicar of Colgate, Horsham, in sending a cheque for seven guineas, writes:—"To show the great sympathy felt for the famine-stricken, I may remark that our population is under 500, that our little church only holds 200, that our squire and his family were from home, and that the collection was composed of 169 pieces of money, ranging from one sovereign to a farthing." More than £8000 was paid in on Tuesday. The Mayor of Birmingham forwarded a first instalment of £1000; and among the other larger sums received during the day were the following:—The Duchess of Cambridge, £100; the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, £30; Wolverhampton, £400; Margate, £100; Lord Aveland, £100; Messrs. Debenham and Freebody, £100; the Earl of Ilchester, £50; Lord Skelmersdale, £50; the Hon. H. B. and Mrs. Devereux, £110; Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co., £100; Messrs. James Spicer and Sons, £100; H. M., £100; Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., 100; the Earl of Redesdale, £100; Launceston, £60; the Earl of Kimberley, £20; the Dowager Marchioness of Exeter, £20; Mr. Charles Meynell, £100; Commercial Sale-Rooms (further instalment), £120. Several meetings were held on Tuesday in different parts of the country. At Blackburn £850 was given on the platform. A meeting in support of the fund was held in the Mansion House, Dublin, on Tuesday. The High Sheriff presided. An influential committee to raise subscriptions for the Indian Famine Fund was formed on the motion of Sir Arthur Guinness, seconded by Mr. R. W. Boyle. Sir Arthur Guinness gave a second contribution of £100, and £50 from Lady Olive Guinness. Judge Kernan stated that the fourth instalment of £500 from Dublin had been sent off that morning, and they would send the fifth instalment in the evening. This included £125, from a congregation at Kingstown.

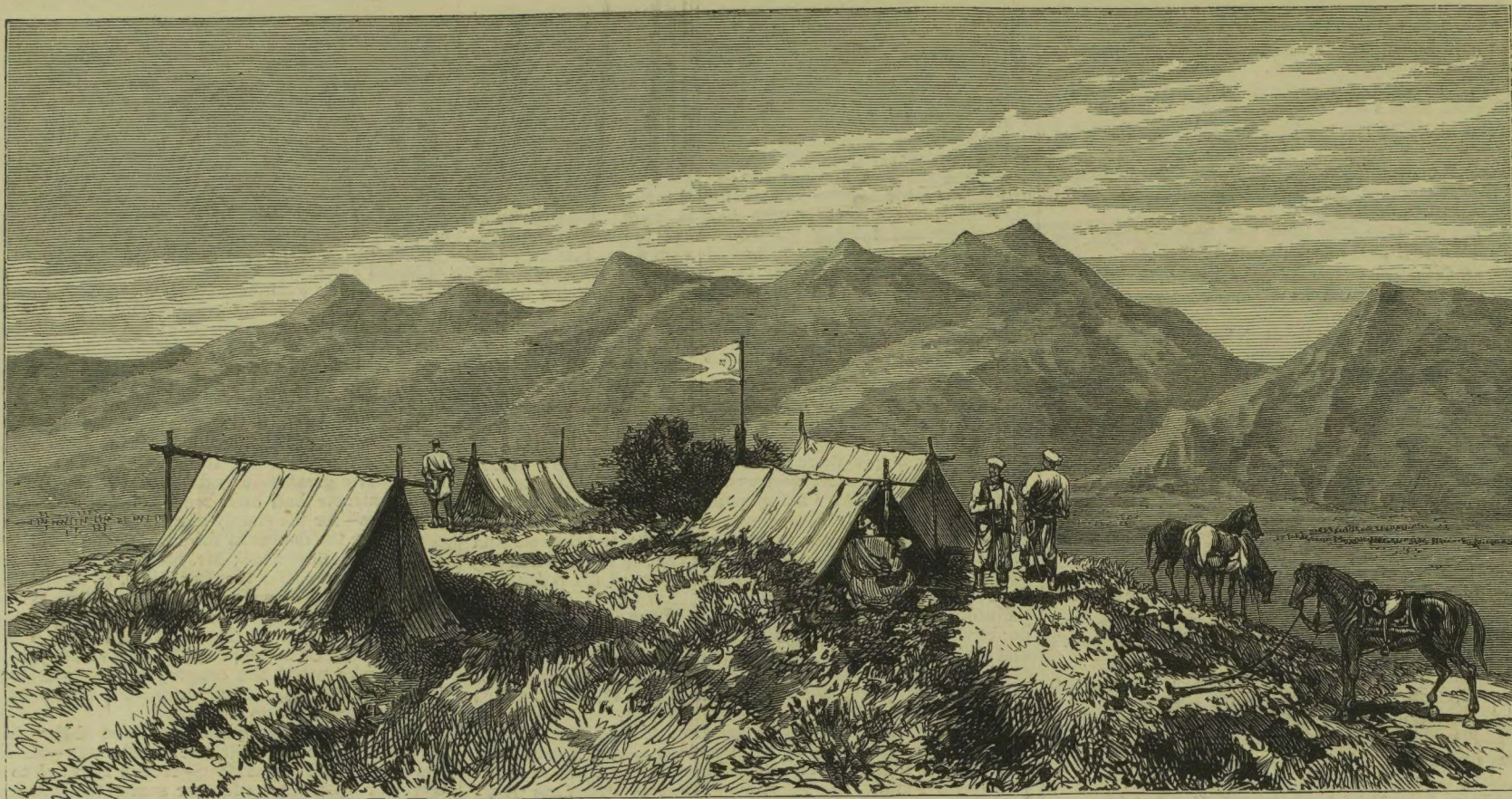
The Lord Mayor received on Wednesday evening from the Central Relief Committee at Madras a telegram, in which it was stated that no differences now existed between the Supreme Government and the committee, and that the Viceroy had promised a subscription. The telegram also stated that the prices of food were still rising, and that, on the whole, the distress was increasing, and must continue for months to come. The Mansion House Relief Fund amounted on Wednesday to £96,000. Of this sum £80,000 has been already remitted to India. Among the larger amounts received on Wednesday were the following:—Dublin (third instalment), £500; Exeter, £500; Shrewsbury, £300; the Leathersellers' Company, £210; Reigate (including £100 collected at St. Mark's), £200; Bath, £200; Baltic Coffee-House (second list), £280; Scarborough, £146 5s. 6d.; Wigan, £125 2s.; York (second instalment), £200; Messrs. Alexanders and Co., £105; Mr. C. B. Wandesford, £100; Messrs. W. Dickinson and Co., £105; Mr. F. H. Dutton, £105; Congregational Union of South Wales, £105; Messrs. Culverwell, Brooks, and Cotton, £100; Messrs. Thomas Gabriel and Sons, £100; Mr. John Eden, £100; Messrs. C. M. Lampson and Co., £100; the Lord Chief Baron, £52 10s.; the parish of Ashton-on-Mersey, £60 9s. 1d.; Woking Parish, £53 10s. 7d.; Doveridge Church, £34 10s. 3d.; St. Andrew's Cathedral, Inverness, £80 19s.; Mr. and Mrs. George Robinson, £100; Granard Chapel, Rochampton, £60 3s.; Lord Rendlesham, M.P., £50; and the Earl of Harrowby, £25.

At the quarterly communication of Grand Lodge of English Freemasons, held on Wednesday night at Freemasons' Hall, a grant of £1000 to the relief fund was voted.

Notice has been given of a motion at the next meeting of the Court of Common Council to grant £1000 to the fund.



## SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



HEAD-QUARTERS OF SULEIMAN PASHA, ARMY OF THE BALKANS.

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

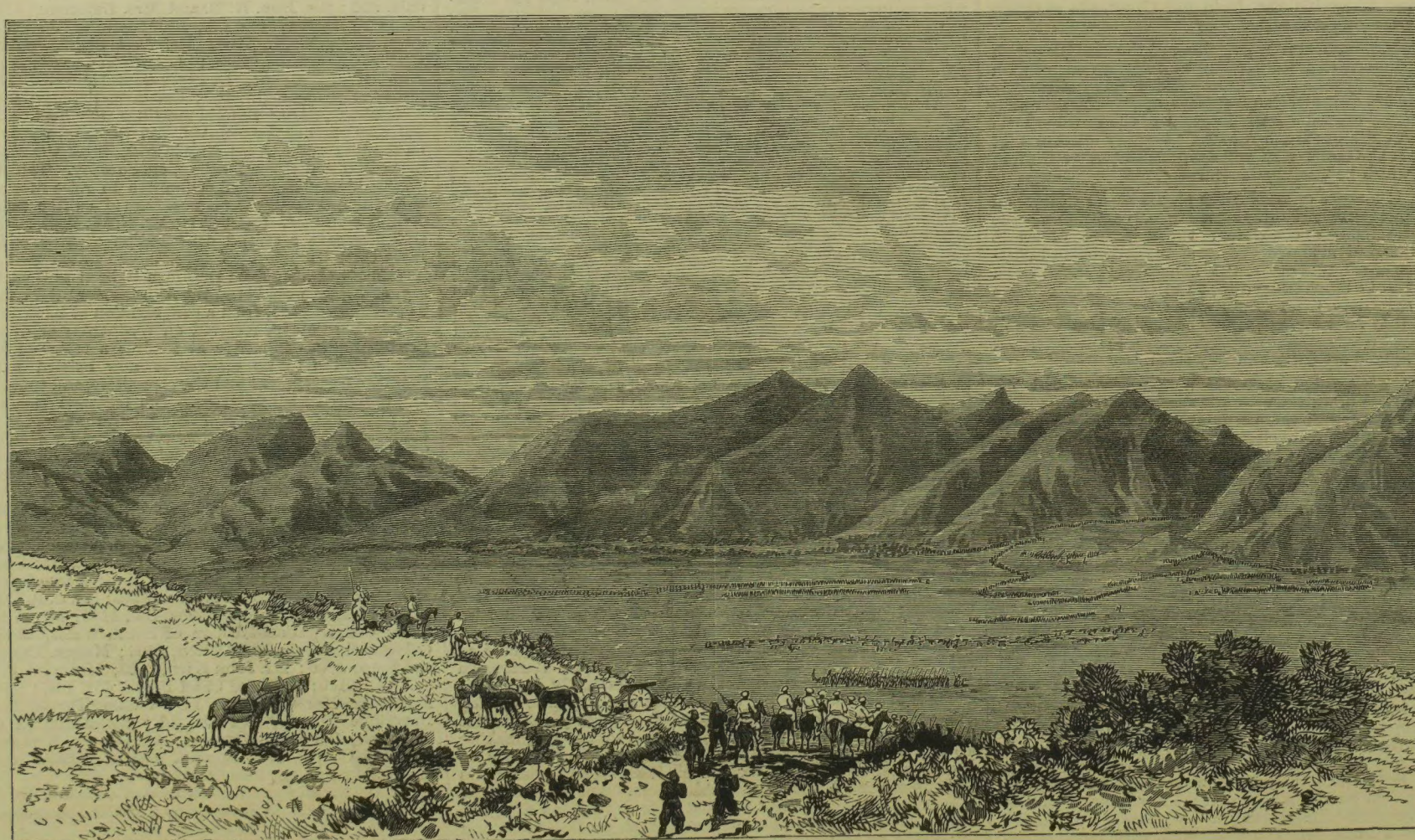
Our Special Artists with the Russian and Turkish Armies in Bulgaria, as well as in Asia, and those at Constantinople and on the Black Sea coasts, have continued to furnish an abundance of Sketches illustrating the scenes and incidents of the desperate warfare now raging on all the borders of the Ottoman Empire. The presence at Shumla, and subsequently at Rasgrad, of the new Turkish Commander-in-Chief, Mahomet Ali Pasha, whose Portrait and Memoir appeared in our last, has given a powerful impulse to the system of defensive operations. One of the Sketches presented on our front page shows the arrival of Mahomet Ali Pasha at his head-quarters of Rasgrad; another represents the marching of a body of his troops from Rasgrad to the front, where they have since been in fierce collision with the Russian forces. The army of Suleiman Pasha, by its advance northward from the Tundja Valley across the Balkans, and by its pertinacious struggle, during many days of incessant fighting, to gain possession of the Shipka Pass, has effected an important diversion, though it has finally been obliged to withdraw from the attempt to storm the Russian positions. We are indebted to Captain Gambier, R.N., for our Illustrations of Suleiman Pasha's head-quarters and the positions lately held by his troops to the south of the Balkans. The extreme simplicity of the Turkish General's personal accommodation, in something like a gipsy tent, formed of a single blanket stretched on a raised pole, has been noticed before. But the losses of this army, in dead and wounded, cannot be reckoned at less than ten thousand

men; and very large numbers of wounded soldiers have been sent down by railway to Adrianople, and thence to Constantinople, which is the subject of one of our Illustrations.

The regular Turkish soldiery, to the best of our information, must be acquitted of sharing in those horrible orgies of wanton cruelty and foul outrages on women and children, of which we hear such deplorable accounts. It is mostly the Circassians and other Asiatic barbarians, imported for the purposes of this war by the Sultan's Government, that have perpetrated these atrocities in Bulgaria. On the seacoast north of Varna, towards the Kaliakra promontory, multitudes of distressed fugitives, Greeks and Bulgarians, have been collected during several weeks past, awaiting the first opportunity of removal from the country. We lately published Herr Schönberg's narrative, with two illustrations, of an expedition by sea from Kustendje to relieve some of these unfortunate people, who had sought refuge amidst the lagoons and marshes along that shore. A sketch engraved for the present Number shows the embarkation of a large number of Greek women and children at the port of Baltschik, to go on board the Austrian Lloyd Company's steamer Austria, which was engaged by the European Consuls to convey them to Varna. They were all that survived of the Christian population of Kavarna, a small town about ten miles east of Baltschik, which had been inhabited partly by Turks and partly by Greeks. We are informed that in July, when the Russian troops entered the Dobrudscha, large parties of Circassians and Nogay Tartars, retreating from the Dobrudscha, came down upon these seacoast towns, which had been abandoned by the Turkish

Governors. They were armed with Henry-Martini or Winchester rifles, for the service of the Turkish Government; but, instead of using these against the Russian invader, they chose to pillage the Sultan's Christian subjects. The Turkish inhabitants of Kavarna would not exert themselves to protect their Christian neighbours. These made a vain attempt at resistance, but were soon overpowered; the men were either slaughtered or put to flight, their houses were plundered and burnt, but their women and children, as many as could escape from the town, found refuge in the caves along the seashore at Cape Kaliakra. These are the people whom we see at Baltschik, crowding the boats in the harbour, eager to quit the land in which they have suffered terribly from the ferocious and licentious rage of their fellow-subjects, under the Sultan's reign.

The ruins of Nicopolis, on the Danube, after its bombardment and capture by the Russians, are the subject of two of our Illustrations, drawn by Herr Schönberg, our Special Artist, who lately passed through that town on his way to join the Russian army before Plevna. It is expected that in the future progress of the war, if it be prolonged through the winter, Nicopolis and the opposite Roumanian shore at Turnu-Magurele will become far more important, as commanding the most secure passage of the river. The Turkish prisoners of war taken at Nicopolis were, on the 21st ult., removed from the fortress there, to be confined in Roumania or Bessarabia; and their departure, under a guard of the Russian soldiery, is shown in one of our Artist's Sketches. From the seat of war in Asia we present, on this occasion, but one Illustration,



THE ARMY OF SULEIMAN PASHA IN THE VALLEY OF THE TUNDJA, BALKANS.



SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



WOUNDED SOLDIERS RETURNING FROM THE FRONT BY RAIL TO CONSTANTINOPLE.



REMOVAL OF TURKISH PRISONERS OF WAR FROM THE FORTRESS OF NICOPOLIS.



which is that of a dreadful scene at Bayazid after its recapture by the Sultan's forces. The massacres at Bayazid were exclusively the work of the savage Kurds, and it is due to the fair fame of the Turkish General, Moukhtar Pasha, to state that he inflicted severe punishment on their leaders when his attention was called to the matter by Sir Arnold Kemball.

We refer to another page for some observations on our Map of the Shipka Pass, and that of the country about Kara-Hassankoi, on the river Lom, where a battle was fought on Thursday week. The bulk of Suleiman Pasha's forces are stated to have now withdrawn from the Shipka Pass, but the Turkish and Russian batteries continue to exchange an occasional cannonade, and Suleiman Pasha may have come over the Balkans, during the last week, by one of the neighbouring passes, for he is reported to have obtained some success on the road to Gabrova, north of the Shipka Pass. The victory of the Turks on the Black Lom has since compelled the Russian abandonment of Popkoi, on the road between Rustchuk and Osman Bazar, which allows Mahomet Ali Pasha to extend his left wing southward, ready to form a junction with Suleiman Pasha. They will perhaps then advance together, in a combined movement westward, against the Russian central positions of Biela and Timova.

The Russians have retaken Lovcha or Lovatz from Osman Pasha. The position was carried by assault on Monday last by the troops under Generals Meritsky and Skobelev. One of the first things which Osman Pasha did when he had taken Plevna was to make sure of Lovcha. The place is on the road from Plevna to Gabrova by Selvi, and it is in this south-eastern direction that Osman Pasha has sought to advance. Lovcha is also on the line of road from Rahova or Nicopolis by Trojan to Philippopolis, south of the Balkans, and gives its name to the Pass. On Aug. 6, a week after the Russian repulse at Plevna, General Skobelev pushed a reconnaissance against Lovcha, having with him only five battalions of infantry, a brigade of cavalry, and two batteries of horse artillery. He planted sixteen pieces of artillery on a hill a mile from the town and opened fire. It was found, however, that the low hills surrounding the town were strongly entrenched, and that Lovcha was occupied by from 15,000 to 20,000 Turks, whose tents were standing. There was a strong redoubt on a low hill overlooking the Plevna road, and a high hill on the Selvi side was found covered with trenches. It was thus a well-intrenched position which the Russian troops carried on Monday, and there is no reason to suppose that the place was not well defended. In any operations that may be projected against Plevna the possession of Lovcha will be of great value to the Russians.

There was a third battle fought at Plevna yesterday week, at the extreme right wing of the Russian army, where our Special Artist, Herr Schönberg, is now plying his vocation. Prince Charles of Roumania has been appointed to the chief command of the Russo-Roumanian army before Plevna, while General Zoff takes the post of second in command. Osman Pasha greeted the new appointment on Friday by assuming the offensive, and directed a serious and well-sustained attack against the Russian left centre, almost directly in front of Poredin. At six o'clock in the morning a large force of Turkish cavalry advanced beyond the Turkish foreposts between Radisovo and Grivitz, and drove in the Russian advanced posts on the line between the villages of Pelisat and Zgalince. This done, the Turkish leader developed a regular attack in force in a direction already prepared by his cavalry. The Turkish infantry engaged were estimated at 25,000 men, with more than a proportionate quantity of artillery. The Russian force engaged consisted of three regiments of the Sixteenth Division, which was not engaged in the previous Plevna battle, and two battalions of the Thirtieth Division in reserve, which division took part in the battle of July 30. The Uhlans and Hussars of the 4th Cavalry Division arrived in time to be of service. The Turkish attack was in some degree a surprise. General Zoff was away from Poredin, making a formal visit to Prince Charles, but returned before the fighting was over. It was stubborn, and in places desperate. The village of Zgalince, and another village near it, four times changed hands, but ultimately remained in possession of the Russians. The Turkish attack was thus far repulsed, but the previous forepost line of the Russians was not recovered, and the Turks have thus established an indentation on the semicircle of the Russian environment.

It is also announced that on Tuesday last Ahmed Pasha repulsed a Russian attack at Kadikoi, near Rustchuk. The Russians are stated to have lost one thousand men in this affair.

It is exceedingly probable that Serbia will at once declare war and take the field. Everything is ready, and all are waiting the instructions of the Grand Duke Nicholas as to where the Serbian forces will first strike. One corps of 20,000 men is at Negotin, with General Horvatovitch as Commander-in-Chief. He has thirty cannon. The other, the second corps, also of 20,000 men, is at Alexinat, under Leschanin. Prince Milan himself is with the Russian Commander-in-Chief. It is understood that the Negotin force at once crosses the frontier, and, passing Widdin, operates in the rear of Osman Pasha. The second corps will meantime stand fast, with the intention to act in support.

The Turks have finally evacuated Soukhoum Kaleh, on the Russian coast of the Black Sea. It is long since their military expedition was abandoned as a failure, and of late they have been carrying off the Abhasian population by thousands to land them at Trebizonde.

Next week the magnificent building erected in Albert-square, Manchester, for the transaction of the municipal business of that city will be opened, and the event is to be celebrated by a round of festivities. The cost of the building, with its site, is estimated at £800,000.

An open competition for thirty-five situations of out-door officer in Her Majesty's Customs will be held in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Liverpool, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull, Leeds, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Cork, Belfast, and Limerick on Oct. 26.

At a meeting of the Manchester City Council on Wednesday Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., on behalf of himself and Messrs. Hugh Mason, N. Buckley, W. Agnew, B. Whitworth, W. Mewmarch, H. D. Pochin, and S. Watts, presented to the Corporation a marble statue of the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., which has been subscribed for by these gentlemen, and executed by Mr. Theed. The statue has been placed in the large hall of the new building, which will also in a short time be adorned by statues of Mr. John Bright and Mr. Gladstone, executed by the same sculptor, and subscribed for by the same donors.—A magnificent service of plate, which has cost 6000 gs., and is the result of a private subscription, was presented the same day to the Manchester Corporation by Mr. Alderman Curtis, the ex-Mayor (during whose mayoralty the subscription was promoted), and will be used at the banquet in celebration of the opening of the new Townhall next week. The plate was manufactured by Messrs. Elkington and Co.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The death of M. Thiers, which occurred on Monday, occasioned a great shock, coming, as it did, quite unexpectedly, notwithstanding his being in his eighty-first year. He had been staying for the last few weeks at the Pavillon Henri Quatre, Saint-Germain-en-Laye, and had caught a slight cold, but nothing led to the anticipation of so sudden a close of his eventful career. Several accounts are current respecting the last hours of M. Thiers. It appears that for some days past, without being positively ill, he had not felt quite himself; nevertheless, he did not change anything in the routine of his well-ordered life. On Monday morning he rose as usual at five o'clock, and after dressing he took a short walk in the terrace, then went home and sat down to write and read his letters, until half-past seven, when he took a turn on the stables to have a look at his horses. He then took once more his place at his desk, and continued to work steadily until noon, when he sat down to breakfast with Madame Thiers and her sister, Mdle. Dosne. He ate with his usual appetite, but towards the close of the meal his features underwent a sudden change. He said, "I do not feel well." His wife and sister-in-law took him to his bed-room—the same room in the Pavillon Henri Quatre where Louis XIV. was born—and he was laid on the little camp bed which he always took with him in his travels. Two local practitioners were sent for, and they immediately applied sinapisms and leeches, which failed to relieve the increasing difficulty of breathing and the paralysis which was coming over the brain. Dr. Barth, M. Thiers's old friend and private physician, was telegraphed to, but it was late when he reached St. Germain, and when he saw his illustrious patient the latter had already lost consciousness, and it was evident that the end was at hand. The state of coma lasted until six o'clock, and ten minutes later a faint sigh announced to the bereaved wife and sister that life had departed.

The *Moniteur* states that Marshal MacMahon, who was at Montbrison, on receiving the news of the death of M. Thiers, immediately sent a telegram of condolence to Madame Thiers. He telegraphed also to Paris to summon a Cabinet Council for the purpose of concerting measures for causing the funeral to be solemnised with the greatest pomp. Wednesday's *Official Journal* contains a report of the Minister of the Interior to Marshal MacMahon, proposing that the funeral of the late M. Thiers should be a public one, at the expense of the State. A decree of Marshal MacMahon is appended, sanctioning this proposal. The body was removed from St. Germain to Paris on Wednesday. An immense crowd collected along the line of route through the city. The funeral is to take place at the Invalides to-day (Saturday). After the ceremony the corpse will be placed in the family vault at Père-la-Chaise. Marshal MacMahon will attend the funeral. The Republican ex-Deputies are coming up from the country in considerable numbers, and nearly all the 363 are expected to join the procession.

A public subscription has already been opened for the erection of a statue in memory of the deceased.

An address from the Left of the Senate to the country has been issued, and concludes with the words—"M. Thiers leaves us the example of consummate experience—the example of the purest patriotism. All Republicans will desire to remain faithful to both, and that will be the worthiest tribute we can pay the illustrious French patriot." Some hundreds of telegrams expressing condolence and sympathy with Madame Thiers have been addressed to her, as well as messages from crowned heads, statesmen, and celebrities of all sorts. Throughout Wednesday there was a continuous stream of visitors to the house of the late M. Thiers, where they subscribed their names—to the number of some thousands—in six large registers prepared to receive their signatures, amongst which appeared those of some of the most illustrious men of France, as well as those of her humblest citizens. All the French papers were occupied on Wednesday with the subject of the death of M. Thiers, to the exclusion of almost every other public topic; and the great majority admit the grievous loss which France has sustained by the demise of the ex-President.

A portrait of M. Thiers, accompanied by a memoir of the illustrious deceased, is given in the present Number.

General Noyes, who succeeds Mr. Washburne as the United States Minister to France, on being officially received by Marshal MacMahon, stated that his compatriots remembered with gratitude the assistance rendered by France to their ancestors when fighting for national independence, and remarked that a hundred years had passed away without the friendship then inaugurated meeting with any interruption. Marshal MacMahon, in reply, said he was sensible of the recollections called up, and gave the assurance that he would be always found ready to assist in maintaining and strengthening the ancient friendship which unites France with the United States. Mr. Washburne had a farewell audience of the Marshal on the same day.

M. Gambetta appeared before the Juge d'Instruction yesterday week and took upon himself the entire responsibility of his speech at Lille and of its publication in the newspaper, while at the same time he denied that it contained any passage upon which a criminal prosecution could be based.

It is confirmed that the elections will take place on Oct. 14. A representation has been given at the Italian Theatre, Paris, for the benefit of the Russian wounded in the Eastern war. The idea originated with a number of Paris actresses. The performance passed off with great success, and the receipts are said to have been about 16,000fr.

A new Jewish synagogue was consecrated in the Rue Buffault on Monday. There was a large number of people present at the solemn ceremony, including M. Crémieux, Senator, and Barons Alphonse and Gustave de Rothschild.

## SWEDEN.

King Oscar and the Crown Prince of Sweden arrived at Upsala on Tuesday. A number of students at the University who had taken their stand before the station greeted his Majesty with a song. The King spoke a few words of thanks. Half an hour later another express-train from Stockholm brought the invited guests, amounting to nearly 200.

An International Astronomic Congress was held in Stockholm last week, in the Royal Swedish Academy for Science.

## AMERICA.

Advices from Utah state that the Government of the Mormon Church has passed into the hands of twelve elders called Apostles, and that the President will probably not be appointed for some time. A portrait of Brigham Young, and an engraving of his residence in Utah, appeared in our Number for Nov. 16, 1861.

Hales's piano manufactory in New York has been destroyed by fire. Three bodies have been found amongst the ruins, and many persons were injured by jumping from windows.—A great fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, has taken place also in the town of Paris, Texas. Many persons are reported to have perished.

In Tuesday's rifle practice at Creedmoor, the American team made 1641 points, against 1584 scored by the British.

## CANADA.

In an international rifle-match, held at Toronto, a New York team of six men beat six Canadians by 1082 points to 1061.

## THE CAPE COLONIES.

On the 8th ult. the Cape Parliament was prorogued by Sir Bartle Frere. In his speech he referred to the annexation of the Transvaal as an important event, tending to ensure peace, security, and prosperity not only to the people of the country, but to South Africa generally. Sir Bartle Frere was about to start on a tour of inspection of the eastern provinces and the frontier.

## INDIA.

A telegram from the Viceroy of India, dated Madras, Aug. 30, states that while the famine prospects are nowhere improved in Southern India, they are distinctly worse in Madras, Salem, Coimbatore, and Nellore. The Deccan prospects are, on the whole, better. In the Allahabad and Benares divisions and in the Punjab the condition of the crops is said to be critical. Employment is being given on public works to 919,771 persons, and gratuitous relief to 1,326,971.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta, telegraphing on the 2nd inst., says that there is little change in the aspect of the famine districts. The Viceroy visited the Madras relief camps on Thursday, and goes to Bangalore next Wednesday. The Supreme Government (the correspondent says) deem it prudent not to invite public subscriptions until the Viceroy, in consultation with the Madras and Bombay Governments, fixes the organisation by which the sums collected are to be distributed and the special objects to which they are to be devoted. Some channel must be agreed upon beforehand by which the charity may be wisely distributed without demoralising the people or interfering with the policy of the Government. Two methods are suggested by the Government as possibly affording useful employment for charity—namely, the care and support of orphans and the support of relief camps in large towns where a sufficiently strong volunteer organisation is possible; but the Government deems it the wisest course to wait till these and other methods have been fully discussed and settled. In consequence of this expression of opinion, no steps have been taken to raise subscriptions in Bengal or Bombay.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* received a special telegram from Madras, dated Wednesday evening. The result of the Viceroy's visit is briefly as follows:—The Duke of Buckingham and the Viceroy are agreed upon all points. The whole famine operations will now be placed, as in Bombay, under the Public Works Department. General Kennedy, the Bombay secretary, is appointed personal assistant to the Duke, who, under section 28 of the Indian Councils Act, takes the famine portfolio temporarily. All famine correspondence will henceforth go direct to the Duke through the special famine secretary and General Kennedy, and not through the intermediate Board of Revenue. General Kennedy has the full confidence of the Supreme Government, and acts as its representative at Madras. While the Supreme Government withdraws the control in details from the Board of Revenue, the Board will travel and inspect. Sixty engineer officers and one hundred young Staff Corps officers have been appointed to Madras for famine operations. All here agree in the expediency of the above action. It will gather the reins into fewer hands and infuse greater promptitude and unity of action. The principles laid down by the Viceroy are the same as those given to Sir Richard Temple last January, and so successfully adopted by the Bombay authorities, but not accepted here till now.

The India Office has received the following telegram from the Viceroy, dated Madras, Wednesday:—"Season telegram as follows: Madras, one to one and a half inches of rain in Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool; much benefit. Good rain in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna. Thunderstorm and one inch rain in Madras on 4th; only half an inch elsewhere, save occasional heavy showers. Crops improved by rain, except South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Madras. Prices dearer. On works, 901,227; on gratuitous, 1,430,875. Grain importations large. Railway transport improving. Bombay, showers throughout the week everywhere; four inches of rain all over Guzerat; continuous heavy rain all Konkan districts; good rain throughout Khandish, Nasik, Sattara, Belgaum and greater part of Poona and Sholapore. Partial rain in Dharwar; prospects much improved; prices not yet cheaper. Numbers on works, 278,731; on gratuitous, 125,960. Mysore, bad week; occasional light showers; good rain in Bangalore in night of Sept. 2, gauging one inch and a half. Dry crop, prospects worse in all districts. Gratuitous numbers, 213,000; works number, 49,000. Hyderabad, three days' good rain, over four inches; much benefit; good rain in Berar, Rajpootana; heavy rain in Aboo and south-west States; good rain in Jeypore, heavy showers in Ajmere, Meywar, and east States. Lyaal telegraphs:—General prospect very materially improved; more rain needed in Ulwar, Meywar, Central India. Good rain in Rutlam, Indore, and all Malwa; two inches rain in Neemuch, Gwalior, Bundelkund. Too late to save much autumn crop in Gwalior; still prospects everywhere improved. North-Western Provinces, moderate rain in Allahabad, Benares divisions, four inches in Jhansee division, half an inch in Agra; good rain, one day, in Meerut and Bareilly; rest slight partial showers. Autumn crop lost in many parts. Punjab, dry hot weather up to 2nd, then heavy universal rain over province, gauging 9½ inches at Loodhiana, too late to save autumn crops in parts. Lieutenant-Governor telegraphs—prospects immensely improved, spring crop sowings secured over the important grain-producing districts. Bengal, Central Provinces, Burmah, Assam, seasonable weather, good prospects.

## AUSTRALIA.

The Agent-General for South Australia, Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., has received the following telegram from the Government at Adelaide, dated Sept. 1:—"The harvest prospects continue good, and seasonable rains have fallen. The Governments of the Australasian Colonies have jointly engaged a steamer to run between Banjoewangie and Port Darwin if the telegraph cable should at any time break. In view of the increase and increasing trade and population, the Government of South Australia are urging the other Australasian Governments to secure a fortnightly mail by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's route, to be delivered within thirty-six days."

An International Law Congress has been held at Antwerp during the past week.

From information received at Liverpool from the Arctic Ocean, it appears that this season's whaling promises to be in every way a success.

The *Geographical Magazine* for September states that the project for dispatching an English expedition to Lhasa, the sacred capital of Tibet, has now definitely fallen through.

The name of the Hon. Alfred Henry Thesiger, Q.C., has been added to the Royal Commission recently appointed to inquire into the working and effect of the law and treaties relating to the extradition of persons accused of crime.



The Therapia correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"M. Menelas Negropontes asks me to contradict emphatically the statement made by a London paper that he has published a letter written to him by Mr. Gladstone. I can confidently state that such a letter has not been published here."

The Krishna lighthouse, which marked a dangerous shoal near the entrance to the Rangoon river, has been destroyed. The lighthouse was an iron structure, built on piles. It has entirely disappeared. The cause of the disaster is unknown, but the impression is that a vessel has fouled the structure.

The Russian Government is fitting out five sailing-vessels at Tromsøe for the purpose of proceeding to Nova Zembla with Samoide families to establish a colony there. This measure has been undertaken in consequence of the marked diminution of the Russian fisheries off that island, owing, it is alleged, to the advantages enjoyed by the Norwegians, whose ports are open three months earlier than those of Russia.

Particulars of the death of Yakooob Khan, the ruler of Kashgar, have reached India through Cashmere. The Ameer was assassinated by Hakim Khan Torah, son of Buzurg Khan, the former ruler of Yarkand, whom Yakooob deposed, and who died shortly after. Yakooob's eldest son was also slain. His second son is now at Kashgar. It is also stated that Hakim Torah has been recognised by the troops and the people as Ameer, but it is hardly likely that Yakooob's surviving son will quietly acquiesce. Probably a furious civil war will break out, which will go far to lighten the task of the invading Chinese army.

A water highway from St. Paul, Minnesota, to New Orleans, a distance of 2000 miles, has been opened, the last obstruction to navigation—the Des Moines Rapids—having been overcome by the building of a Government canal, now nearly completed. The canal is seven and six tenths miles long, 300 ft. wide in embankment, and 250 ft. wide in excavation. The water in the canal will be from five to eight feet deep, which is sufficient to float the steam-boats of the Upper Mississippi. The two lift-locks and one guard-lock, which are built of cut stone masonry, consumed most of the money expended on the work.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

To linger over the returns of the Warwick and Richmond meetings would indeed be "stale, flat, and unprofitable;" and it is best to turn at once to the future. An unusually interesting Doncaster week will commence on Tuesday next, and the following will be found a tolerably correct list of the starters and jockeys for the St. Leger:—Silvio (F. Archer), Lady Golightly or Sleipnir (Morris), Fontainebleau (Hudson), Plunger (Goater), Strachino (Constable), Brown Prince (Custance), Strathmore (J. Osborne), Hidalgo (Luke), Norwich (T. Chaloner), Kingsclere (Cannon), and Sunray (T. Osborne). Of course the field may be swelled by the appearance of such outsiders as Covenanter, Morier, Shillelagh, and Swing; and Glen Arthur, though he has done no work to speak of for nearly three weeks, might be sent to the post as a sort of forlorn hope; but it is impossible to reckon confidently on more than the eleven that we have enumerated. At the time of writing, Silvio is established in the proud position of first favourite, and anything over 2 to 1 is snapped up about him. His very meritorious Derby victory quite wiped out the stigma attaching to his brace of defeats at Newmarket, and, at Ascot, his superiority to Glen Arthur was more than confirmed. Those connected with him have not the smallest doubt but that he is much superior to Lady Golightly; indeed, it is reported that Lord Falmouth may possibly withdraw the filly from the St. Leger, and reserve her for her other engagements during the week, and this rumour fully accounts for her ladyship's retrogression in the market on Wednesday last. Fontainebleau has arrived safely at Doncaster, but we have not yet heard how he acquitted himself in his first gallop on the town moor. His two performances this season possess the highest merit. In the French Two Thousand he cantered home six lengths before Verneuil; and then, when dead amiss from influenza, he ran the great Jongleur to half a length, St. Christophe, the subsequent winner of the Grand Prix, being a bad third. Fontainebleau, who, by-the-way, is by Dollar—Finlander, and is therefore an own brother to St. Cyr, is now in the best of health again; he has undergone a thorough preparation, and is believed to be very much superior to any horse they have had in France since the days of Gladiateur. Plunger, who was a mere shadow when he ran in the Derby, is once more fit and well; but he goes unsteadily in the market, and it is never wise to rely upon a patched-up animal for a great race. We may pass over Brown Prince, who has been beaten in his trial, and does not seem to have made any improvement since the spring; but Strathmore will run far better than his York performance indicated, though it is almost impossible to fancy that he can do more than finish about fourth. The remainder are mere handicap horses; and now that Chamant is scratched, it having been found quite impossible to train him, the race reads like a match between the two favourites. Lord Falmouth has never won a St. Leger, and it is needless to say how wonderfully popular his success would be; but we shall go to Doncaster with the somewhat gloomy anticipation of witnessing a decisive French triumph.

The feast of St. Partridge began last Saturday, though there is still so much corn standing that sport was by no means general, and a good many enthusiasts were reluctantly compelled to defer a commencement for a week or ten days. The accounts that have been received, however, are wonderfully promising, as the coveys seem unusually large and the birds strong and healthy. In Kent, Surrey, Cambridge, Berks, and Hants the sport generally has been splendid, and the only places from which we hear complaints are parts of Yorkshire and Derbyshire and the neighbourhood of Bicester.

Rain has greatly spoilt the conclusion of the cricket season, and the last county match of the year has resulted in a draw, owing to the curtailment of the time of play from this cause. At the end of last week Gloucestershire, which has taken a stronger lead than ever this season, beat Surrey by ten wickets. The heavy state of the ground was all against long scores; however, Messrs. A. P. Lucas (not out, 36) and W. Lindsay (41) made their mark, as did Messrs. W. R. Gilbert (45) and F. Townsend (53) on the other side, while Mr. W. G. Grace and Midwinter once more bowled with deadly effect. Yorkshire v. Notts has ended in a draw, greatly in favour of the "big county." The only noticeable individual score was that of R. Daft (53); but, as Yorkshire only required 60 runs to win, and had nine wickets to go down, the Notts captain's efforts would scarcely have averted defeat had there been time to play the game out.

At the regatta of the Royal Dart Yacht Club yesterday week the principal race was for the Royal Dart Challenge Cup, which was held by the Raven yawl. The Jullanar won the cup and the yawl prize; the Corinne taking the schooner prize, and the Neva (which beat the Vol-au-Vent by time allowance) the

cutter prize. A race for cutters only, not exceeding 40 tons, was won by the Bloodhound. For the race for the Kingswear Cup, with the gold medal of the club to the second yacht of a different rig from the winner, only the Enriquita and the Pixie competed, and they finished in the order named.

### ARCHERY.

The old-established Bockingfold Archery Society, which numbers amongst its members several of the leading families of Kent, has brought its season to a close. At the first match, which took place at Addington Park, the seat of Mr. J. Wingfield Stratford, the ladies' prize for the 60-yards' shooting was won by Miss Grace Gregory, the gentlemen's prize for 80 yards by Major Lemprière, the ladies' for 50 yards by Miss Hall, and the gentlemen's 60-yards' by the Rev. Mr. Williams. Miss Timms won the prize for the ladies' best gold, and Mr. D. Moffatt (the hon. secretary) the gentlemen's ditto. The second contest came off at Vintner's Park, Maidstone, the seat of Mr. James Whatman; and on this occasion the gentlemen's 80-yards' prize fell to the Rev. Mr. Williams, the ladies' 60-yards' to Miss Grace Gregory, the gentlemen's 60-yards' to Mr. D. Moffatt, and the ladies' 50-yards' to Miss Timms. The gentlemen's prize for the best gold was won by Major Lemprière, and the ladies' ditto by Miss Gregory. At the final meeting, held last week at Preston Hall, the seat of Mr. H. A. Brassey, M.P., the gentlemen's 80-yards' prize was carried off by the Rev. J. H. Timms, the ladies' 60-yards' by Miss Grace Gregory, the gentlemen's 60-yards' by the Rev. Mr. Williams, and the ladies' 50-yards' by Miss Gregory. The Rev. Mr. Parrington made the best gold in the gentlemen's competition, and Miss Best the best in the ladies' ditto. Miss Grace Gregory and Mr. Williams received the annual prizes as the best aggregate scorers.

The Highclere Park archers held their annual prize meeting on Thursday week on the excellent ground near Highclere Castle, which Lord Carnarvon places at the disposal of the club. Since the last meeting a commodious pavilion has been erected. The competition resulted as follows:—Ladies: Highest score at all the meetings, Mrs. Waters. First prize, highest score, Mrs. Chichester; second prize, Miss Fowler; third prize, Miss A. Bulkeley; fourth, best gold, Miss Annie Fowler; fifth, consolation prize, Miss Davis; sixth, strangers' highest score, Miss Benwell; seventh for ninth score, Miss Strong; eighth, most blues, Miss Bruxmere; tenth, most blacks and whites, Miss Valpy; eleventh, most reds, Mrs. Waters. Gentlemen's prizes: Highest aggregate score, Commander Hodgson; first prize for highest score, Commander Hodgson; second prize, Mr. George Fryer; third, the Rev. E. T. Waters; fourth, for best gold, Mr. Gerard Sloper; fifth, for lowest score but one, Mr. A. B. Heath; sixth, for most blacks, Mr. F. Fowler. Eleven of the prizes were given by the club, and the remainder by the secretary (Commander Hodgson), Mr. F. G. Saunders, Miss Davis, Mr. Fryer, Mr. Bulkeley, and Mr. E. Gibson. Mrs. A. B. Heath, one of the founders of the club, presented the prizes.

Mr. R. N. Philipps, the Recorder of Pontefract, died on Thursday morning at Sheffield.

Mr. David Ward, a local manufacturer, was installed Master Cutler at Sheffield on Thursday with the customary ceremony.

The Home Secretary has issued an order under the new Winter Assize Acts, directing a winter assize for the trial of prisoners to be held in November next at Leeds, for the whole of the county of York.

On a vacancy being recently advertised for the office of gate porter at one of the London charities, written applications were received from upwards of 850 candidates, the wages offered being 28s. a week.

The weaving branch of the Glasgow Technical College was opened on Monday by the Lord Provost, in presence of a number of gentlemen connected with the manufacture of textile fabrics in the city. About a dozen looms—several of them the gift of those interested in the welfare of the institution—have already been fitted up.

The fourth annual exhibition of modern pictures at Brighton was opened on Thursday in the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery. Between 800 and 900 are hung, oil paintings and water-colour drawings being about equally represented. Amongst the exhibitors are E. W. Cooke, R.A., P. R. Morris, A.R.A., Neil, A.R.A., J. A. Houston, R.S.A., and several local artists.

The Scarborough hunters were on Wednesday sold at the residence of the late Mr. James Hall, near Beverley. The stud consisted of forty hunters, eight hacks, two carriage horses, and two phaeton mares. The highest price realised was 700 guineas, for Leotard.—The Guildford coach having been taken off the road for the season, the horses are announced to be sold at Tattersall's next Monday. They are mostly young hunters of good blood.

A package was on Tuesday discovered by the officials in the Edinburgh Post office containing nearly a score of Colorado beetles. The discovery was made in consequence of one of the dreaded insects having escaped from the package, which was consigned from America. The beetles were in a lively condition when exposed to view. The order by the Privy Council for the destruction of the insects was put into force. On Wednesday the Dublin Post Office officials found six live Colorado beetles in a packet which had come by the mail from Canada. The insects were killed in spirits of wine, and the packet was then forwarded to its destination.

The report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the general question of the prevention of floods has been issued. The Committee recommend that tributary streams be intrusted to district committees, except near the junction with the principal stream, where they should be under the jurisdiction of a representative body of conservators of the main channel. The rates for works should, in the opinion of the Committee, be distributed over the whole area of a watershed, including towns and houses, on the basis of rateable value, lands and houses, however, below the flood-level being rated at a higher amount than those above it.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at Plymouth states that the annual sale of stock from the Dartmoor prisons farm having just taken place, it has now been ascertained that, deducting the cost of convict labour, the establishment has gained nearly £1000 as the result of last year's agricultural operations. For some years the convict farm was unremunerative, but now 1000 acres on Dartmoor have been reclaimed and profits are made. Black-poll heifers from Scotland have been introduced, and more extensive operations are contemplated. The convicts employed are men whose sentences are nearly expired, and who, therefore, have less inducement to escape.

### MUSIC.

#### THE TRIENNIAL GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Having last week commented fully on the antecedents of these festivals and the arrangements for that which has just terminated, we have now merely to speak of the performances as far as possible—leaving necessarily some for next week's notice.

The inaugural early service on Tuesday morning included the performance of Croft's Service in A, and Sir F. G. Ouseley's anthem, "O, sing unto God," by the associated choirs of the three cathedral cities (Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester) in which the festivals are held in yearly rotation. Mr. Done presided at the organ. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Gloucester, who took for his text the 9th verse of the 16th chapter of St. Luke, on which he founded an eloquent discourse, with special reference to the festival.

Soon after the close of the service, the doors of the cathedral were reopened and the festival began, shortly before two o'clock, with "Elijah." A special feature in the performance of the oratorio was the admirable singing of Mdlle. Albani in the soprano solo music of the second part. This excellent artist produced a marked impression by her fine rendering of the air, "Hear ye, Israel;" another great effect having followed the delivery of the unaccompanied trio, "Lift thine eyes," in which Mdlle. Albani had the valuable co-operation of Mesdames Sophie Löwe and Patey. The soprano music of the first part of the oratorio was divided between Miss Adela Vernon and Madame Sophie Löwe. Madame Patey having sung admirably in the principal contralto music (especially "O rest in the Lord"), as did Mr. Santley in all that of the Prophet, in both parts of the work. Mr. Cummings gave the tenor solos of the first part with his usual refined expression; and Mr. E. Lloyd rendered those of the second part with his well-known excellence. A word of praise is due to Miss Bertha Griffiths for her rendering of the air "Woe unto them," and her co-operation with Miss Vernon in the duet (with chorus), "Zion spreadeth." The chorus singing was very good throughout.

The concert of Tuesday evening in the Shire Hall opened with a selection from Schumann's cantata, "Paradise and the Peri," the vocal solos by Madame Sophie Löwe, Miss Bertha Griffiths, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Maybrick. This was followed by Mendelssohn's violin concerto, brilliantly played by Mr. Sainton, the first part of the concert having closed with a cleverly written overture by Mr. Montague Smith, which was performed for the first time in England, conducted by the composer. The work was greatly applauded. Beethoven's symphony in C minor opened the second part of the concert, which closed with Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser," both finely played. The evening's programme also included a miscellaneous selection of vocal music, the singers having been Madame Sophie Löwe, Miss Adela Vernon, Miss Bertha Griffiths, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Maybrick.

On Wednesday performances were given in the cathedral both in the morning and in the evening. On the earlier occasion two great works of very opposite styles were comprised in the programme—Bach's sublime "Passion Music" (St. Matthew) and Beethoven's oratorio "Engedi" ("The Mount of Olives"). The programme for the evening comprised the first part of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," and a selection from Haydn's "Creation."

The "Passion Music" was heard to peculiar advantage amid the solemn surroundings of the cathedral, and its magnificent choral writing and the grand old Lutheran chorales introduced by Bach produced a very profound impression, finely sung as they were. The solo music was very efficiently rendered by Mesdames Sophie Löwe and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Santley.

In Beethoven's oratorio the co-operation of Mdlle. Albani was a special feature, her splendid voice and refined style having told with great effect in the soprano air, "Praise ye Jehovah's goodness;" in the solo (with chorus), "Oh! praise Him;" in the duet (with Mr. Cummings), "I love the Lord;" and the trio (with that gentleman and Mr. Maybrick), "The hour of vengeance cometh." The chorus singing was again of a very superior order.

Of the remaining performances we must speak next week.

Nearly thirty Promenade Concerts have now been given at Covent-Garden Theatre. Last Wednesday was a Mozart night, the programme having included an interesting selection from the works of the great composer.

The new series of opera performances at the Crystal Palace—under the direction of Mr. Henry Corri, and conducted by Mr. Isidore di Solla—began on Tuesday with Mendelssohn's operetta, "Son and Stranger." For Thursday "Lucrezia Borgia" was announced.

The Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon classical concerts will be resumed on the 29th inst.

The new season of the Monday Popular Concerts will begin on Nov. 12.

The Carl Rosa Opera Company have presented several English operas to large audiences at Hull and Middlesbrough during the past fortnight. Mr. Rosa finishes the present week at Sunderland, and visits Newcastle-on-Tyne next week. The musical critics of each town appear to be unanimous in their approval of the care and completeness of these operatic performances. Indeed, their eulogistic notices make us wish that Mr. Rosa could begin his eight weeks' season of English opera in town much earlier than Feb. 11 next, which is the date fixed for the first appearance of the Carl Rosa Company at the Adelphi.

It is the intention of the Board of Trade to appoint inspectors of mercantile training-ships for the districts of the Clyde, Leith, Hull, Harwich, Kingstown, and Liverpool.

At the sale of Mr. Cochrane's Canadian shorthorns one animal, the Fifth Duchess of Hillhurst, realised 4500 guineas, Lord Bective being the purchaser. The Third Duchess of Hillhurst sold for 4100 guineas. The sale resulted in a total of £17,150.

At the concluding meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects at Glasgow on Thursday week Mr. Martell read a paper on "Water Ballast," which was criticised by Mr. Scott Russell and Mr. Reed, M.P. Mr. W. H. White read a paper on "The Course of Study in the Royal Naval College, Greenwich," with the special object of showing that its advantages were not enough appreciated and used by the country. A gold medal for the best paper on "Marine Boilers" was awarded to Mr. James Milton of Lloyds. The next meeting of the society will take place in Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The members followed up their first meeting in Scotland by joining in an excursion on Friday to Arran, the arrangements for the trip having been made by the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland, at whose invitation the London society have come north at this time. As it happened, the day was one of the finest of the season, and the outing was thoroughly enjoyed by about 150 ladies and gentlemen.





SKETCHES OF THE WAR: GREEK REFUGEES FROM KAVARNA EMBARKING AT BALTSCHIK, ON THE BLACK SEA.





THE LATE M. THIERS.



## The Extra Supplement.

## "MORNING HYMN AT SEBASTIAN BACH'S."

The patriarch of German sacred and classical art, in the department of musical composition, who died in the year 1750, is remembered with a sentiment of personal veneration by many persons of cultivated taste, and of a serious and reverent mood. Johann Sebastian Bach, the son of a miller at Eisenach in Saxony, stands next to Handel, his countryman and contemporary, in the esteem of learned and critical students of what we may perhaps call "the Music of the Past," if Wagner's is to be recognised as "the Music of the Future." This hypothetical contingency, indeed, seems rather too much like the ironical compliment which Byron once paid to Southey's poetical genius, by assuring him that his poems would be read "when Homer and Virgil are laid on the shelf; but not, my dear Southey, till then." We have no occasion, however, to hazard any opinion at present regarding the merits of Sebastian Bach, as the author of many fine cantatas, chorales, and the "Passion Music" for vocal performance, and of ingenious fugues, graceful sonatas, preludes, and other instrumental pieces. It is more to the purpose, with reference to Herr Rosenthal's picture of an interesting domestic scene, that we should observe Sebastian Bach's eminent virtues as a family man. The worthy Kapellmeister of Weimar, and Director of St. Thomas's School at Leipsic, had the happiness to be the husband of two wives (one after another, of course) and father of eleven sons and nine daughters. Three at least of his sons, Friedmann, Karl Emanuel, and Johann Cristian, became notable musicians in their time; the last-named, Christian Bach, was in England from 1763 to 1782, under the patronage of our Queen Charlotte. We are scarcely prepared to identify these, among the young persons represented around their father, as he sits at the harpsichord, all joining (except the baby that plays with the kitten) in the singing of their "Morning Hymn." But it is a very pleasant family party; and we trust that it will remind not a few of our readers that part-singing, especially of sacred music on Sunday evenings, is a delightful kind of social amusement for the well-regulated English household. Its practice requires a less amount of technical instruction than is commonly supposed; and every young lady of proper education should know how to train and direct the voices of her brothers and sisters, as well as to supply the pianoforte accompaniment, for a simple chant or anthem. The picture has been engraved by permission of the Berlin Photographic Company.

## THE LATE M. THIERS.

The sudden death, on Monday evening last, of this eminent French statesman and historian, who had seemed in full health and activity on the morning of that day, has rather taken the world by surprise. But he was eighty years of age last April, and had accomplished an amount of work, and attained a degree of reputation, quite enough for any man's lifetime. His removal at the present moment leaves an apparent blank in the circle of contemporary French politicians, the more conspicuous because he had seemed to stand midway between the Reactionary and the Democratic parties. Their mutual antagonism, which has been intensified by the recent arbitrary demeanour of Marshal MacMahon and the Duc de Broglie, in the conduct of the Presidential Government since the abrupt dismissal of M. Jules Simon, now threatens to assume an increased bitterness through the official prosecution of M. Gambetta. It was hoped that the influence of M. Thiers, if not the alternative of his re-election to the Presidency, might yet avert the dangers that have lately seemed to menace the Republican Constitution. We trust that all such dangers may still be warded off or wisely avoided by a spirit of judicious compromise on both sides. M. Thiers was perhaps too old, if his life had been further prolonged, ever to have been a future candidate for the chief administrative power. But his counsels and admonitions had not lost their force, and he will be seriously missed in the parliamentary ranks of Moderate or Conservative Republicans in the impending crisis of political affairs.

Louis Adolphe Thiers was son of a working locksmith at Marseilles, where he was born on April 16, 1797. As a boy he displayed great intelligence, making rapid progress at school, where he studied geometry with a view to the military profession; but, his friends afterwards determining that he should learn the law, he became a pupil of M. Arnaud at Aix. When he became a member of the French Bar, he met with no success, and determined to go to Paris, and enter the ranks of literature. Once in the capital, he became acquainted with the leading men of letters there, and distinguished himself as a political contributor to the *Constitutionnel*. The greater part of his time, however, for nine years, was devoted to his "History of the French Revolution," the first volume of which appeared in 1823, and the last in 1832. After the Revolution of July, 1830, he held various minor official posts, and under Lafitte's Administration became Under-Secretary of State. He was elected Deputy for Aix, and earned a reputation for financial ability, oratorical power, and capacity for hard work. Two years after the Revolution we find him Minister of the Interior; he also held for some time the portfolios of Commerce and Public Works. Every office seemed one in which he found an opportunity of gaining distinction; and in 1836 he became President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs—an office he again held in March, 1840. During this Ministry he was held responsible for the serious aspect which the Syrian question assumed, France being nearly involved in war with England through his policy. He was therefore called upon by the King to retire from official life. M. Thiers accordingly disappeared for a time from the political world, but used the leisure of his retirement by commencing his "History of the Consulate and Empire." It was his chief literary work, comprising twenty volumes, the first of which appeared in 1845, and the last in 1862. During this time, it is scarcely necessary to say, there had been some exciting episodes in the history of France. In 1848 the French Revolution shook France to its base. When the Republic was proclaimed Thiers was to be found in the uniform and bearing the musket of a National Guard; he presently figured as a member of the Constituent and of the National Assembly. When Louis Napoleon was proclaimed President, M. Thiers declined to take office. He was banished during the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, when he went to Switzerland, and remained there for some time, studying painting and the fine arts. In 1863 he again interested himself in the political affairs of his own country. He was elected Deputy for the department of the Seine by the Liberal Opposition. Taking advantage of every opportunity that presented itself for attacking the administration of the finances, the municipal control of Paris by Baron Haussmann, and the foreign policy of the Emperor, M. Thiers was soon a power in himself. After 1866 he sarcastically taunted the Government with the loss of its prestige. When, however, war was inevitable in 1870 he earnestly protested against it, and warned the Government that it was rushing headlong to destruction. But his warning came too late. War was proclaimed, and

France soon met with reverses which brought M. Thiers to the front in a most remarkable manner. He delivered a speech in the Corps Législatif in which he called upon Paris to offer an invincible resistance to the enemy. He was appointed a member of the Paris Defence Committee, but declined to share the responsibilities of the Government of the National Defence on the downfall of the Empire. Still, he continued to do what he could for his unhappy country, and visited the Courts of England, Russia, Austria, and Italy to implore aid for France. In this mission, however, he was unsuccessful, and in October, 1870, he returned to Tours, whence he proceeded to the head-quarters of the King of Prussia at Versailles to open negotiations for peace, in accordance with the suggestion of the four neutral Powers. He had several interviews with Count Bismarck in order to obtain an armistice of twenty-five days, so as to enable elections to be held throughout the country and a National Government to be thus regularly established. But the German Chancellor would not allow Paris to be revictualled during the interval, and these negotiations also fell through. M. Thiers then returned to Tours and placed his services at the disposal of the Delegate Government. After the capitulation of Paris, the country recognised his services in trying to restore peace by electing him to the National Assembly by the voice of one third of the nation; and he was in February, 1871, elected the head of the Provisional Government, with the privilege of taking part in the deliberations of the Assembly whenever he pleased. The value of this privilege was especially observable when the Government held its sittings at Bordeaux, as M. Thiers was then able to take part in the debates. Soon after his election as chief of the executive power he introduced the preliminaries of the Treaty of Peace to the Assembly, and, after an animated debate of two days' duration, they were voted by 546 ayes against 107 noes. By this treaty France renounced, in favour of the German Empire, the fifth part of Lorraine, including Metz and Thionville, and Alsace without Belfort; whilst she had to pay to Germany five milliards of francs, in instalments ranging over three years. It was stipulated that, as soon as the treaty was ratified, the German troops should begin to evacuate the interior of Paris and some departments of the western region, other departments to be rendered free from the presence of the German soldiers as the money was gradually paid. On March 18, 1871, however, soon after the National Assembly moved to Versailles, Paris fell into the hands of the Communists, one of whose acts was to destroy M. Thiers's house. It was not until May 22 that Marshal MacMahon's army recovered possession of the capital. When order had been in some degree restored, the supplementary elections were held, and in July M. Thiers, by a large majority of the Assembly, was voted a prolongation of his office, and his designation was changed from "Chief of the Executive Power" to that of "President of the French Republic." The energetic President devoted all his energies to raising the money to pay the war indemnity, and to the reorganisation of the French army. But in consequence of a hostile vote in the Assembly on May 24, 1873, he resigned, and was succeeded by Marshal MacMahon, who proceeded to form a Conservative Administration, and who has since remained President of the Republic. M. Thiers resumed his place as a member of the National Assembly, and intended to have been a candidate at the forthcoming elections. His intellect was as clear as ever to the last moment of his busy career. He had been out walking on the day of his death, which took place at St. Germain; its cause was a fit of apoplexy. The body has been removed to his late residence in the Place St. George, Rue Notre Dame de Lorette, at Paris. There is to be a state funeral at the Invalides, by order of the President of the French Government; but the final interment will be in the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The road between Buckingham-gate and Storey's-gate will be closed on the 10th for a few days for repairs.

The Camberwell Vestry is going to plant the Old Kent-road, Camberwell-road, Camberwell New-road, and Peckham-road with trees, which are to be five-and-thirty yards apart.

The Caxton Exhibition closed at six o'clock last Saturday evening, notwithstanding the efforts made by some few of the committee to arrange that it should be kept open during September.

The Hospital Saturday collections in London were made last Saturday, when a hundred and fifty ladies sat in the streets in various parts of the metropolis with collecting-boxes to receive subscriptions. At the close of the day the boxes were taken to Messrs. Hoares' bank, where the contents were counted.

The third battalion of the Grenadier Guards left the Tower of London on Tuesday morning, and proceeded by special Great Western train to Windsor, to furnish the Castle guard. At the same time the first battalion of the same regiment left Windsor for the Tower, which they will garrison for the next few months.

New editions have just been issued of two most useful little works—the Royal Guide to the London Charities, edited by Herbert Fry, and published by Hardwicke and Bogue; and Low's Handbook to the Charities of London, edited by Charles Mackeson, and published by Sampson Low and Co. Having the same subjects to handle, their modes of treatment differ somewhat; but which is the better plan it would be difficult to decide.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism for the fourth week of August shows that the number of paupers was 77,029, of whom 36,386 were in workhouses and 40,643 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decline of 159,5597, and 14,342 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 733, of whom 455 were men, 219 women, and 59 children.

A meeting of the volunteer fire brigades of the north of London, comprising Alexandra Palace, Barnet, Hendon, Tottenham, Wood-green, Hornsey, Kilburn, Highgate, Willesden, and Tufnell Park, was recently held at the Tufnell Park Hotel, Holloway, to consider the propriety of forming a committee to represent the brigades in an amalgamated form. Captain Shean, of the Tufnell Park Fire Brigade, presided, and several gentlemen were elected to form the committee.

Last Saturday evening the second firework competition at the Alexandra Palace took place between Ruggieri, pyrotechnist to the late Emperor Napoleon III. and to the present French Government, and Pain of London. The contest began about 8.45, the competitors firing alternately from each end of the south terrace. In most matters there was not much to choose between them; but Ruggieri's shells and colours were perhaps the better, while Pain excelled in floating stars and the finale.

In the case against the three detectives and Mr. Froggatt, the solicitor, at Bow-street, yesterday week, the cross-

examination of Benson was concluded, and the evidence of two minor partners in the De Goncourt fraud, Charles Bale and Frederick Kurr, was taken. The convict Murray was the last witness for the day, and he gave a detailed account of his interviews with Mr. Froggatt, and of the efforts made by the latter to get the Clydesdale Bank notes changed for Benson and Kurr. Last Saturday the examination of the convict Murray was resumed and concluded. Henry Stenning, who is at present undergoing sentence of twelve months' imprisonment for having obstructed a constable in arresting Kurr, for having attempted to suborn a witness to swear falsely on a charge of fraud, and for having in his possession a plan for securing the release of Kurr, was also examined. The further hearing of the case was adjourned till Thursday last, when Stenning was cross-examined by Mr. Lewis. Mr. George Flintoff, civil engineer, Northumberland-street, of whom offices had been rented by Kurr and Co., and other witnesses, having given evidence, the Court adjourned. The public interest in the case continues, the court and its approaches being as crowded as on the first days of the hearing.

The prize-meeting of N (Tower Ward) company of the London Rifle Brigade was held last week at the range at Rainham. The company Challenge Cup, and £7 (Tower Ward prize), was won by Sergeant P. Preston; Company Challenge Vase, and £6 (given by Captain Miller), by Sergeant Cornell; £5 5s. (given by Mr. Alderman Finnis), by Private G. E. Jenkinson; £5 5s. (given by Alderman Sir Charles Whetham), by Private Gunyon; £4 (Tower Ward prize), by Private Desmond; £3 (given by Lieutenant Whetham), by Lieutenant Titford; £2 (Tower Ward prize), by Colour-Sergeant Preston; £1 10s. (given by the members of the company), by Private W. H. Rankin; £1 (Tower Ward prize), by Sergeant Clarke. Of the recruits' prizes, £4 (given by the non-commissioned officers), was won by Private Maude; £3 (given by Lieutenant Titford), by Private Bethell; £2 10s. (Tower Ward prize), by Private Ruffie; £2 (Tower Ward prize), by Private Blackett; a Cup, value £2 (given by William Spiller, Esq.), by Private Saward; £1 10s. (given by the members of the company), by Private Dray; £1 (Tower Ward prize), by Private Bury; £1 (Tower Ward prize), by Private Edmonds. Consolation prize, a Case of Champagne (given by J. N. Bishop, Esq.), was won by Private Fox.

There were 2469 births and 1238 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 169, whereas the deaths were 215 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 21 and 11 in the two previous weeks, rose again to 20 last week. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which in the fourteen preceding weeks had steadily declined from 964 to 279, further decreased to 246 on Saturday last. The Highgate Smallpox Hospital contained 26 patients on Saturday last, against 31 on the previous Saturday. The deaths referred to diarrhoea, which had been 194 and 158 in the two previous weeks, were 154 last week, and 55 below the corrected average weekly number. There were 17 deaths from measles, 26 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 19 from whooping-cough, and 18 from different forms of fever. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 259 deaths were referred, against 346 and 260 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 137 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 2993 births, and 1511 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 35.8 and 18.1 per 1000 of the population. The mean temperature was 59.5 deg., or 0.6 deg. below the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 37.8 hours out of the 96 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided upon the following alterations in the names of streets:—Park-street, Victoria Park, will be re-named Freemont-street, E. Rosoman-street and Upper Rosoman-street, Clerkenwell, will be incorporated under the former name, and the houses re-numbered. The subsidiary names in Hampton-street, Newington, will be abolished, and the houses re-numbered. Westmorland-place, Southampton-street, Clerkenwell, will be re-named Sedgemore-place, and the houses re-numbered. Corporation-lane, Clerkenwell, will be incorporated with Corporation-row, E.C., under the latter name, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered. The houses in Denmark-street, St. Giles's, will be re-numbered with consecutive numbers. Compton-mews, Canonbury, will be called Compton-avenue, N. The Board will adhere to their idea of May 18 last, incorporating Hanover-street, Long-acre, with Endell-court, under the latter name. Little King-street, King-street, and Upper King-street, Newington, will be incorporated under the name of Kinglake-street, S.E. The subsidiary names in Canterbury-road, Camberwell, will be abolished, and the houses re-numbered. The names of Neva-street, S.W., and of Surtees-street, S.W., have been sanctioned for new streets to lead out of Trafalgar-square, King's-road, Chelsea, on condition that no barriers be at any time erected or other obstruction caused to the free use by the public of the said streets. Great Warner-street and Little Warner-street, Clerkenwell, will be incorporated under the name of Warner-street, and the houses re-numbered. The irregularly numbered houses in Kimberley-road, Nunhead-green, will be re-numbered and the subsidiary names abolished.

The opening soirée of the Artisan's Institute, Upper St. Martin's-lane, was held last Saturday evening. Major-General Marriott presided, and spoke highly of the institute and of its prospects of usefulness. He then distributed the South Kensington prizes and the institute's certificates of merit. The Rev. H. Solly described the work before the institute during the fourth session, and stated that the trustees had resolved in renewing the lease of the premises for three years and on making sundry alterations for the improvement of the place. He urged the students and members to do their part in supporting the trustees and the institute, not only by diligent study but by bringing others to share in the advantages offered there. Mr. Alsager H. Hill also addressed the meeting, and spoke of the labour troubles in America, which such institutions would do much to avert in this country.—The introductory lecture of a series announced to be given during the autumn for the benefit of the members of this institute was given on Tuesday evening at the rooms in Castle-street, St. Martin's-lane, by Mr. R. Balio Brett, B.A., the subject being the "History of the Nineteenth Century." The lecturer sketched the salient features of the political and social history of the period, and urged upon his hearers the value of an intimate acquaintance with the events of the present century in assisting them to frame a correct judgment on contemporary statesmanship, and to discharge properly the political duties of a citizen. The lecture was followed on Thursday by an address on the "Principles of Government," by Mr. J. C. Tarver, B.A.; and the syllabus comprises, besides the technical class-teaching, which recommenced last Monday, courses of lectures "On Political Economy," and questions connected with capital and labour, and a fourth course "On English Political and Social History," by the Rev. H. Solly.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Withdrawn. This life is only a puppet-show, a fantoccini-stage in which the dancing dolls dangle from hidden wires or are dandled by unseen hands. Now and then we see a noticeable marionette, with a face and form somewhat out of the common, and who jigs more nimbly than his fellows. On him the caricaturists speedily pounce, and draw him in every attitude and gesture. For how many years did "H. B.," John Leech, Kenny Meadows, Richard Doyle, John Tenniel, make merry with the leonine mane, the portentous nose, the mobile mouth, the vast black stock, the unvarying plaid pantaloons of Lord Brougham? But the clock struck "eighty-seven," and the puppet was withdrawn. Then all the gibes and jeers of the lampooners and the comic draughtsmen faded away in reverent admiration for the most illustrious legist, orator, and philanthropist of his age.

The clock struck "eighty" at the Pavillon Henri Quatre, St. Germain-en-Laye on Monday afternoon last; and one of the most famous figures this century has seen has been Withdrawn. The humorous artists will not caricature Louis Adolphe Thiers any more. Grandville, Bertall, Daumier, Cham, Gill, and the rest, had been parodying the great statesman's face and form for ever so many years. I have seen caricatures of M. Thiers dated so far back as 1828. He made his first appearance in our own *Punch* about 1843-4. All the world over the diminutive figure, the "Brutus" tuft of hair, the spectacles, the "Polichinelle" profile were known. He was caricatured to the day of his death; but now all France is sorrowing for the loss of her most eloquent historian and her ablest and honestest politician.

The late M. Thiers was, it must be candidly admitted, no great friend to this country; and more than once during his tenure of office he was within an ace of persuading Louis Philippe to go to war with us. Years softened down his Anglo-phobia; but in 1840 he was very angry indeed with "perfidious Albion." I have always fancied that his animosity to John Bull was originally due to the circumstance that in 1815, when he was a lad of eighteen, his native city, Marseilles, was garrisoned by British troops, in command of which was Major (afterwards Lieutenant-General) Sir Hudson Lowe. It was from Marseilles that Sir Hudson was summoned to assume the governorship of St. Helena and the custody of Napoleon. I wonder whether Thiers ever saw the stern English officer of whom he was afterwards to write so exhaustively in the "History of the Consulate and the Empire." The well-abused Sir Hudson seems to have been popular enough during his brief rule at Marseilles, for, on his going away, the municipality voted him a piece of plate. Mr. Forsyth, in his "Captivity of Napoleon," says that the testimonial was a silver urn; but in the newspapers of 1815 I read that it was a "golden rose."

The *Daily News*, writing on the subject of the Postmaster-General's "cut-it-short" circular, on which I touched last week, reminds its readers that what may be termed "address reform" was suggested many years ago by Albert Smith and by the genial French *littérateur*, Alphonse Karr. Albert drew public attention to the absurdity of adding "Esquire" to the name of a person abroad to whom we were writing; and he gave an amusing instance of a foreign postmaster detaining a letter addressed to "Albert Smith Esq." on the ground that his passport showed him to be "Monsieur Smith," and not "Monsieur Esq." Alphonse Karr suggested that, in addressing a letter, the name of the country should first be written; next, the town; next, the street; and, lastly, the name of the person for whom the letter was intended. But, if I remember aright, the recommendations of the lively author of "Les Guépéc" did not end here. He proposed that the number of the house should be placed both before and after it in the address. Thus—

198, Strand, 198.

The densest of postmen, he maintained, could not make a mistake in delivering letters if these hints were attended to.

Why should M. Jacques Laffitte, the famous Parisian banker (he was Napoleon's), who was one of the earliest friends and patrons of M. Thiers, be robbed of one of the f's in his name? In all the necrological notices of the illustrious French statesman which I have seen in the London newspapers the incidental allusions to M. Laffitte make him Lafitte. I gave him his two f's in an article which I myself contributed to one journal; but the printers carefully retrenched a letter. It is curious to remark that the blunder is nearly fifty years old. Sir Walter Scott, in his life of Napoleon, cites the codicil to the Emperor's will, in which he speaks of the six millions of francs left, in 1815, in Laffitte's custody; but Sir Walter translates the name with a single f. Turn to the French text of the will, and you will find there are two f's. This, you may think, is a small matter; but how should we like to see the hero of Waterloo spelt "Wellington," the statesman who abolished the Corn Laws "Sir Robert Pel," or "Charles Dickens" set down as the author of "David Coperfield?"

The which question naturally suggests the subject of phonetic orthography, of which, it may not be generally known, there was once a Royal advocate, in the person of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, who always used to write of his father, the Old Pretender, as "King Gems" (see the "Stuart Papers," edited by the late Mr. Glover, her Majesty's Private Librarian). It has been made a matter of complaint that the admirable Caxton Exhibition contained no illustrations of the phonetic printing of Charles Butler, whose "English Grammar" and "Feminine Monarchy" were printed in 1634. Mr. Alexander J. Ellis, the celebrated paleontologist, states that Butler had many predecessors in phonetics—notably Meigret, whose French grammar was published in 1550; and Sir Thomas Smith, John Hart, and William Bullocker, between 1568 and 1580.

The oddest specimen of "reformed" orthography, or, as Southey calls it, "uglyography," that I have ever met with is the Commemorative Verses prefixed to Barnabe Riche's "Allarme to England," 1578, quoted in the British Bibliographer. Here is a taste of Master Churchyard's quality:—

If chylt thatt gos to skoel dyd any warning tack  
At fellows fawtis who fells the rod when they offence do mack,  
Himself should skape the skorge, and construe many a lyen,  
And law'ghe to skorn the whisken whip that macks the skollars when.  
But nyether chylt nor man wyll warning tack you se  
Tyll tempest comes wyth thunder crak and stryeks down statly tree.

One line is remarkable as not containing one word spelled according to the existing code:—

Owr nebers howse afyer lywds wyves to loek about.

This is (happily) not only the Parliamentary recess but the Long Vacation. The M.P.s are giving the House, and the lawyers the Courts, the widest of berths; yet, I presume, that there must be a sufficient staff of "cleaners" and charwomen kept up to sweep and scrub and dust the Great Hall of Pleas and its *alcantours*. If there be any foundation for the curious tradition I am about to notice, one portion of the dusters' duties in Palace-yard must be a sinecure. I read in "Good-man's Fall of Man," p. 69:—"Thus it hath been the com-

plaint of all ages *leges esse telas araneorum*. . . . But I am not of their mind, for I think that Providence hath so fitly ordained it, as prophesying or prescribing a lesson, *that the timber in Westminster Hall should neither admit cobweb nor spider*; and Heaven make us thankful for the free course of our justice." Is this a fact? If it be so, I can only hope that similar good luck may attend the roof of the Great Hall of the new Law Courts which Mr. Street is building in the Strand; still, the neighbourhood, it must be admitted, is a desperately cobwebby one, and I have known some terrible spiders' webs clustering round the tin boxes in offices between Clement's Inn and Chancery-lane.

I beg to return my humble and hearty thanks to the correspondents (their name is legion) who have been good enough to enlighten my darkened mind with respect to the "Good Ladies of Llangollen." The communications rained down on me are couched some in angry, some in reproachful, some in scornful, some in mildly compassionate terms; but one anonymous counsellor has been made so virtuously indignant by my wicked ignorance that he has been compelled to send me, to my private residence, a halfpenny post-card with a stern reminder that the story of the Good Ladies is a "universally-known fact constantly referred to and quoted both by poets and by prose-writers." I am very glad to hear it. The Universe is a large place; and it appears that I was the only being in it who didn't know all about the Ladies of Llangollen. Having now been made as wise as the rest of the Universe it would be impertinent in me to impart knowledge to those who know as much about the matter as I do. I hope the Universe is satisfied; still, I must own that the receipt of the post-card did make me, as the Americans say, "feel bad." The punishment of the pillory has been abolished; but post-cards may be made "renovare dolorem." I shall blush purple in future whenever I meet my local letter-carrier. No doubt he has told the housemaid by this time all about it; she has told the cook, perchance, and the baker and the policeman. Beshrew these post-cards!

At the same time, I fancy that everybody does not know everything. M. Thiers used to tell a story of how, after he had resigned the premiership of France, he revisited Marseilles, his native city, and there met an ancient Protestant pastor, the friend of his earliest childhood. "And what have you been doing all these long years, my dear Adolphe?" blandly asked the pastor. "I have been a Minister," replied, with modest self-consciousness, the ex-chief of the French Cabinet. "A minister—of what persuasion, may I ask?" returned the venerable ecclesiastic. He imagined that M. Thiers had gone into the Church. G. A. S.

## LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi, when rewards amounting to £150 were voted to the crews of different life-boats of the institution for services rendered in the course of the past month, in which period they saved the following shipwrecked crews:—Schooner Wave, of Guernsey, six; boat Jane, of Hunstanton, six; barque Azow, of Christiansand, eight; fishing-boat Vigilant, of St. Andrew's, one; schooner Fuchsia, of Goole, eight; smack Ebenezer, of Bideford, three; and yacht Linda, of Carnore, two: making a total of thirty-four lives saved by the life-boats during the month.

The thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, were voted to Mr. James Howlin, J.P., for promptly taking an oar in the Carnore life-boat on the occasion of the last-mentioned service, some difficulty having been experienced in making up the crew of the boat. Several rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coast, and payments amounting to £700 were made on some of the 266 life-boats of the institution. Other works at life-boat stations were ordered to be carried out, at an expense of £1340.

A contribution of £2000 has been received by the institution from the Countess de Morella for the permanent endowment of a life-boat, to be named the "Ramon Cabrera," in memory of her late distinguished husband, the Count de Morella and Marquis del Tor, who had held the rank of Field Marshal in the Spanish army. Other contributions and legacies have been received by the institution.

New life-boats have recently been sent by the institution to Newhaven, Sussex, and Portlidenlaen, Carnarvonshire. The first-named boat was the gift of the Jewish boys and girls of the United Kingdom, and is named the Michael Henry, after the originator of the fund; the other life-boat was presented to the institution by the employés of Messrs. Copstock and Co., in memory of their late respected employer, Mr. George Moore, after whom the boat is named.

The institution's instructions for the restoration of the apparently drowned continue to be most extensively circulated; they have recently been translated into Chinese by Dr. McGowan, of Shanghai, the expense of stereotyping them being met by Mr. Tong Kinsing of that place.

Reports were read from the inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

Some photographs of Mr. Gladstone, excellent likenesses, have been taken by Mr. S. A. Walker, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

Military operations were carried out at Woudham yesterday week by the troops of the Chatham garrison, strengthened by a party of the Royal Artillery, and nearly twenty guns, which were placed at the most commanding points of the surrounding country. About five thousand troops took part in the movements. The force was divided into two parties, the object of the assailants being the capture of the Royal Engineer Camp of Instruction. The attacking party crossed the river Medway by means of pontoon bridges, under what would have been in action a deadly artillery fire. The fight lasted about three hours, and at the finish a march-past took place before General Erskine and a staff of officers. The rapidity with which the pontoon-bridges were constructed was a matter of much comment.

There was a show of honey and hives last week in connection with the West of England Apian Society, the display being in connection with the establishment of the Sherborne Horticultural Society, and Mr. G. D. Wingfield Digby, the owner of Sherborne Castle, lent his grounds for the day. As on a similar occasion at Dorchester, there was a considerable gathering of apianists from both Somerset and Dorset, and prizes were competed for. Mr. Abbott, of the School of Apiculture, Southall, attended, and made experiments with bees, various apparatus for obtaining honey without destroying the bees being explained. Two silver medals were awarded to Mr. W. H. Dunman, Troystown, near Dorchester, for superior honey in comb, and bronze medals fell to the lot of the same exhibitor and Mr. Masters. Mr. C. Tite, of Yeovil, took the prize for the best collection of natural objects connected with bee-keeping, and Mr. Vatcher, of Dorchester, had the first prize for the best hive observatory. About £10 was distributed in prizes at Dorchester and Sherborne.

## "RUTH."

In this picture by a French artist, which we have engraved from a photograph published by Messrs. Goupil and Co., a graceful and characteristic figure is designed to represent the dutiful Moabitish widow of a Jewish widow's son, who, claved to her mother-in-law as a daughter to her mother, with a constancy of affection enhanced by their mutual sympathy in a similar bereavement. "Entreat me not to leave thee," so went her sweet womanly protest; "nor to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest I will go; and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people is my people, and thy God my God." So they travel home together from the Land of Moab to Bethlehem-Judah, at the beginning of barley-harvest; and Ruth goes forth, as we see, into the fields of Boaz, the kinsman of her deceased husband, to glean between the sheaves without fear of shame or rebuke. Then comes by her the lord of the harvest, and speaks his gracious word of approval, and takes her under his protection. "And Naomi said unto her daughter-in-law, 'Blessed be he of the Lord, who hath not left off his kindness to the living and to the dead.'"

## TORPEDO WARFARE.

We continue this week a series of illustrations of the apparatus and methods used in torpedo warfare. This subject is now often mentioned. We hear constantly of attempts being made by one or other of the belligerents to destroy their adversary's vessels and bridges. One of our Engravings shows the manner in which this may be done in a rapid stream such as the Danube. Torpedoes of one form or another are suspended from logs of wood, clumps of brushwood, or some other device which may, from their natural appearance, possibly escape the enemy's attention. These are set afloat above the position where the vessel or bridge to be attacked is likely to be. On coming into contact with any obstacle the mine explodes by means of percussion, the blow being delivered by a projecting arm or other contrivance driven back upon some detonating substance within. The next two illustrations represent two forms of this species of torpedo. The first is Punshon's floating torpedo, made of copper, and containing a large explosive charge. This is ignited by the outside circle, which carries plungers at intervals, being driven in. The immediate effect is that a needle-point enters a small portion of the composition, creates a flame, and explodes the charge. The other torpedo is of a species which has been used by the Turks. The action is brought about by any one of the surrounding arms being pressed close to the side of the case containing the charge. Where there is a rapid stream, such as the Danube, a log of wood with one of these suspended from it, floating across the bows of a vessel, pontoon, or boat, would be brought to a standstill. The current would, however, still act on the suspended torpedo, which would be washed up under the bottom of the vessel, and immediately on its coming into contact one or more of the arms would be pressed in and the torpedo would be fired. There is, however, a good deal of danger in the use of such weapons, as they may possibly float down against a friendly vessel and do it that amount of damage which they were intended to exert upon the enemy.

The next Engraving represents the deck of a vessel employed in towing Harvey's torpedoes against an enemy. These in action are very similar to those already described, being exploded by a system of levers acting on a bolt which is driven downwards and inwards on coming into contact with a vessel's side. Our fifth illustration represents the Harvey Torpedo, with the levers ready for action. The sixth illustration shows the position of the levers when pressing downwards on the bolt which ignites the charge. These torpedoes are towed at the end of a long hawser, connected to a span, so arranged that the torpedo itself, instead of following immediately in the wake or trail of the vessel towing it, diverges in the same manner that an otter float does, from which device Captain Harvey took his idea. Attached to the torpedo are two large buoys, for the purpose of supporting the torpedo when the vessel is not moving through the water, or when the towing-line is slackened. Thus, on meeting a friendly ship, or if not wishing to explode the torpedo, the line is at once let go, the torpedo sinks below the vessel instead of touching her side or bottom. On the line being tightened again, the torpedo sinks and at once diverges; and with a little clever manipulation it may be moved about very nearly at the will of the operator. Up to the present time no specimen of this torpedo has actually taken effect in active warfare, although it may be said to be in general use on both sides. The seventh illustration shows the position of the torpedoes as regards the towing-ship, and the manner in which they are carried into contact against an approaching enemy. They can be used with equal facility from a large ironclad or from one of her small steam-launches, and are often fitted with electric wires so that they can be exploded at will and when not actually in contact with an adversary. We next give a representation of one form of the electric battery which is used for firing the outrigger or Harvey's torpedoes. It is intended for boat service, and can be put together in a few minutes. It generally consists of from eighty to 120 wires or set plates, copper and zinc, with the sulphuric acid introduced by means of squares of cloth, flannel, blanket, or other similar material. It is built up in four columns, which are kept distinct by means of wooden uprights in a circular wooden box, all kept together by means of a wooden top screwed down. The whole is then covered over with a cap to protect it from the splash of the water or other damp which might interfere with the action of the battery. This is an extremely simple and portable style of battery, and is only built up a few minutes before being required for actual service. It is taken to pieces again when no longer required, and the plates immersed in water and carefully cleaned and freed from the acid, which has a strong decomposing effect on the metal plates. This battery is most useful on boat service, where a certain amount of rough usage must be expected, and it would be difficult to operate with violent acids.

The next illustration is that of the new Hall-Macdonald War Rocket, with a sectional view of the same. It shows the tube formed of iron guide-rods, by which means it is proposed to fire these projectiles from the Thorneycroft steam torpedo-launches, when called upon to protect themselves from the attacks of boats of similar construction. These rockets are a very great improvement on the only pattern used in warfare. They have recently been introduced to the naval and military authorities in a very interesting lecture delivered by Commander Cole, R.N., at the Royal United Service Institution, when they met with the support of many officers and civil engineers well calculated to give an opinion as to the merits of this new weapon. They possess a great advantage over other species of artillery, owing to the ease with which they can be used at sea from small boats which could not possibly carry the smallest kind of gun in service. For military operations they also claim the great advantage of being easily used in mountainous passes or marshes, where it would be impossible to take artillery. Another Engraving illustrates the carriage for firing volleys of these rockets. It is so arranged that, by means of a handle, the guiding-troughs may be made to





"RUTH." BY C. LANDELLE.

diverge so that the rockets, when fired, shall sweep over an extended area. The rockets themselves are constructed to carry large and destructive bursting charges of gun-cotton and gun-cotton powder, and they have in another form been also utilised as torpedoes for short distances.

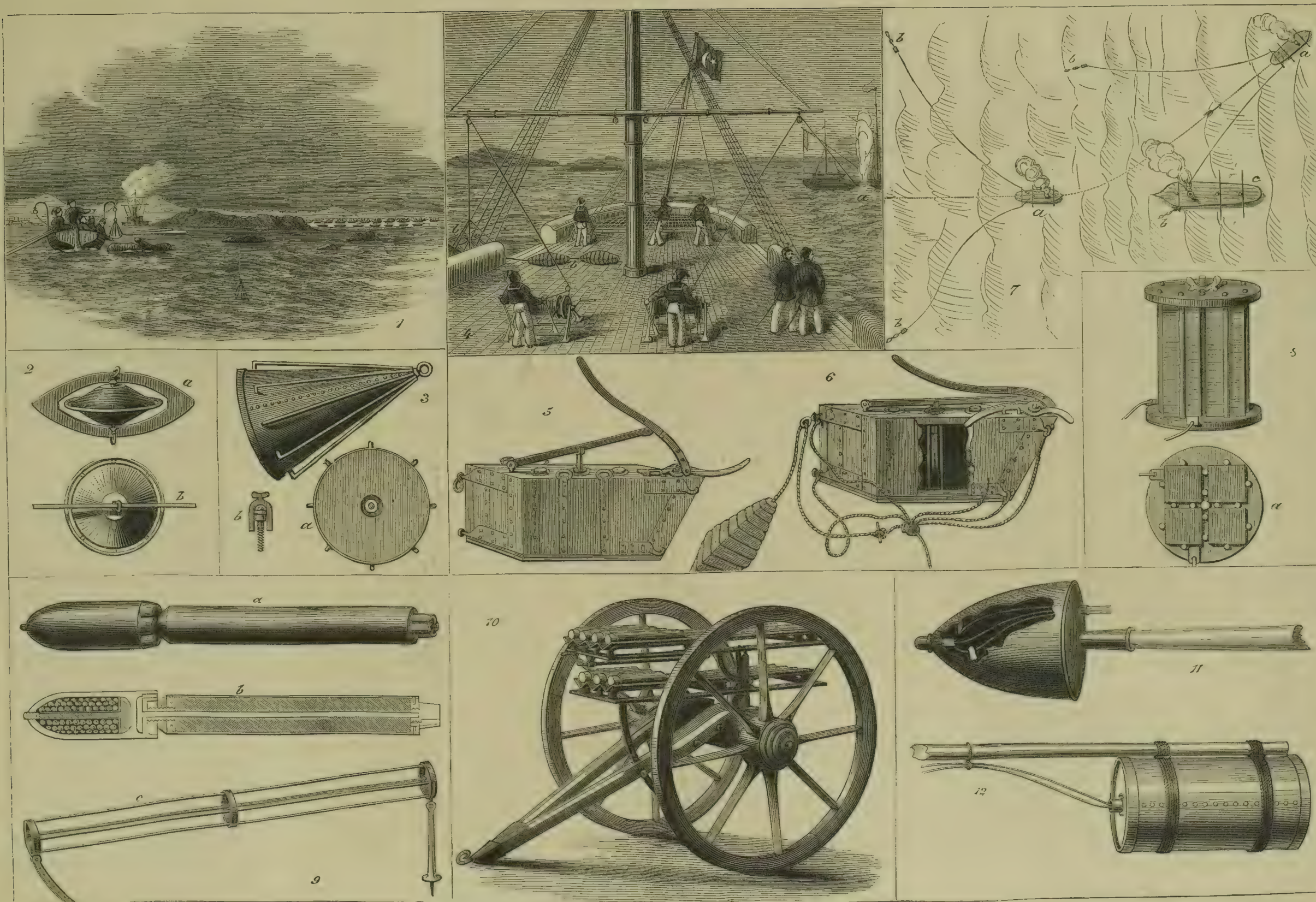
The last two Engravings represent different forms of the outrigger torpedo. The first is the one in use from Messrs. Thorneycroft's torpedo-launches, in which two or more are carried. They are exploded by means of an electric arrangement, which acts either at will of the operator or when in contact with an enemy's side. The second represents an improvised torpedo, constructed on board ship, and very generally used hitherto in experiments. They are constructed of iron casks, which contain an explosive charge quite large enough for any operations required to be performed, and are also exploded by means of an electric fuse fired by the boats' battery before mentioned. A very large demand has been sent in to all the arsenals for torpedoes of different kinds, but chiefly the Whitehead and the Harvey's. The former are chiefly constructed at Fiume, on the Adriatic, and are very expensive, costing as much as £500 apiece. They are also now being

manufactured in our own arsenals; but as yet no foreign nation except the Austrians have ventured to procure them otherwise than from the inventor direct.

The Lords of the Admiralty have approved and issued the following regulations for the establishment of torpedo lieutenants, instructors, and artificers for service in the Royal Navy:—Torpedo Lieutenants.—Officers selected to qualify as torpedo lieutenants must have previously served one year at sea as lieutenants, with the exception of those already appointed, and have completed a full term of instruction at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich. They will subsequently undergo a thorough course of training on board the Vernon, at the expiration of which they will be finally examined; and those who are found qualified to be awarded first or second class certificates will receive the same extra pay as gunnery lieutenants—viz., First-class certificates, 3s. 6d. a day; second-class certificates, 2s. 6d. a day. Torpedo lieutenants will be employed on the staff of the Vernon and in flagships on foreign stations, or in any other ships as may be directed; but they will not be in addition to the ordinary complement of the ship.—Torpedo Instructors: First-class petty

officers to be selected from the seamen gunner torpedo-men of the Fleet to undergo a thorough course of training, and when qualified to be placed in the same relative position with reference to rank and pay as gunnery instructors.—Chief Torpedo Artificers: One chief torpedo artificer to be allowed for service in the Vernon, to rank with a chief engine-room artificer, and to receive the pay of 2s. 6d. a day. His uniform to be that of a chief engine-room artificer.—Torpedo Artificers, trained in the Vernon: To be employed in the Vernon and in the flagships on foreign stations, or in any other ships as directed. These men are to be selected from the armourers of the Fleet, and when duly qualified are to receive the following rates of pay, retaining their former rank and uniform of first-class petty officers—namely, 5s. a day for the first three years, 5s. 6d. a day for the next three years, and 6s. a day after six years.—Gunner Instructors of Vernon to be paid the same as the gunnery instructors in gunnery ships. When appointed to seagoing ships they will receive the pay of warrant officers in charge of stores, and if employed in lieu of torpedo lieutenants, they will be allowed 1s. 6d. a day in addition to their usual pay.





1.—Suspending Torpedoes in a rapid river.  
2.—Punshon's Floating Torpedo: *a*, Side view; *b*, View from above.  
3.—Turkish Self-Acting Torpedo: *a*, Base of same; *b*, Central detail.

4.—Deck of vessel employed in towing Harvey's Torpedo against an enemy: *a*, Torpedo exploding; *b*, Torpedo, with buoys attached, being lowered into the water.  
5.—Harvey's Torpedo.  
6.—Showing action of levers.

7.—Towing Torpedoes against enemy approaching: *a*, Torpedo-Boat in two positions; *b*, Torpedoes, with two buoys attached; *c*, Enemy's vessel.  
8.—Boat's firing battery, constructed of a quadruple voltaic pile: *a*, Plan of same.

9.—*a*, Hall Macdonald Rocket, for use in and against torpedo-boats; *b*, Sectional view; *c*, Instrument for firing rocket from torpedo-boat (drawn to a smaller scale).  
10.—Carriage for firing volleys of rockets.

11.—Outrigger Torpedo, as fitted to the Thorneycroft Steam Torpedo-Boats, showing arrangement of wires.  
12.—Improvised Outrigger Torpedo, as used from ships' boats.



## ARCHDEACON DENISON'S HARVEST HOME.

The Venerable Archdeacon's harvest home, which was held on Thursday week, was greatly favoured by the weather. The proceedings began with morning prayer at 7.30 and holy communion at eight and nine a.m. The harvest service began at 11.30, when the church was filled to overflowing. The preacher was the Rev. R. Porter, Rector of Kenn, Exeter.

At the conclusion of the service a procession was formed, headed by two bands, and marched to the Vicarage, where a monster tent had been erected, and tables laid out and food provided for 500 persons. The bill of fare included 500 lb. of beef and mutton, one hundred quarters of bread, four hogsheds of beer and cyder, and fifty puddings of at least ten pounds weight each. The Archdeacon presided, and appeared in excellent health and spirits. The first course over, fifty ladies entered the tent, each bearing a plum-pudding, headed by the band, playing "The Roast Beef of Old England." Subsequently a loaf, weighing ninety-four pounds, and a cheese, weighing ninety pounds, were brought in, each borne on the shoulders of four men.

This completed the menu; and, all having thoroughly enjoyed the substantial repast, the Queen was duly honoured, after which Archdeacon Denison responded to the toast of "The Clergy." Having spoken of his brethren as men whose hearts were full of care and love for the people, he proceeded to allude to what he designated the food and drink question. Cider (he said) appeared green in the bottle, and beer made people's faces red, but a mixture had been recommended to him by a gentleman of Cheshire as a delightful beverage, consisting of oatmeal and water, flavoured with a little acid. It was not intoxicating, but was strengthening, and, he was told, made people's bones three times as big as before. He, however, could not say he preferred it to their Somerset cider (Cheers). With regard to food, he had made up his mind not to plant another potato as long as he lived. To do so was simply to waste the seed and poison the ground, and the more they planted that tuber the more would they poison the ground, until it stank in their nostrils. They had far better plant peas and beans, beet-root, and such other vegetables that were not subject to the disease, and, with the profit of the surplus crop, purchase potatoes from elsewhere. He concluded by assuring his hearers that as long as God spared his life he would do all he could to promote all the cheer and happiness possible at the harvest-home festival, the twenty-first anniversary of which they celebrated that day (Cheers).

Other toasts of a complimentary nature followed, after which the tent was cleared for tea, of which some eight hundred women and children partook.

At six o'clock there was evensong at the parish church, at the conclusion of which dancing began, and was kept up with unflagging spirit until eleven o'clock.

## SIR W. GREGORY ON THE CONDITION OF CEYLON.

Sir William Gregory, the late Governor of Ceylon, was entertained at a banquet by his friends in Galway on Tuesday night, on the occasion of his return to his native country, after an absence of five years.

Lord Clonbrock presided, and proposed the toast of the evening, in reply to which Sir W. Gregory said that the work which he had been engaged in for the last five years differed very much from abstract political questions. He had to apply his attention to the construction of railways, the erection of public buildings, and the construction of works for the irrigation of the country. He had to look after the organisation and the reorganisation of different departments, and he confessed that these subjects had more interest for him than any public questions likely to arise at the present time. When he spoke of abstract political questions he referred to such questions as the assimilation of the county and the borough franchise, and the redistribution of seats. He cared more for the extension of railways throughout the county, the construction of a breakwater in the Galway Bay, and the sanitary condition and improvement of the town (Hear, hear). What, however, he now looked forward to was rest. For the sake of rest and peace he resigned an appointment which, in many respects, was full of interest, having regard to the nature of the work he had to accomplish. To accomplish those works he had the means at hand, he had a flourishing exchequer, and he was not embarrassed by those difficulties of the circumlocution office which they had to contend with in more civilised climes. He saw the work which he had himself designed growing up around him. When a want was brought before his eyes he was able to meet it. Nothing could be more gratifying than to see this, and to know that he had been the medium through which these works were carried out. But there was another side to the picture, for every single thing that went wrong was attributed to the Governor. If a bridge broke down, or a ship came in collision with a rock, it was all the fault of the Governor. Schemes, however crude or foolish, however expensive or useless, were brought before the Governor, and if he did not adopt them he was abused; but no man would be fit to be a Governor unless he could bear such things with equanimity. Their noble chairman had observed that he (Sir W. Gregory) had been glad to encourage works of great public utility. When he went to Ceylon he found the whole of the northern part of the island a complete jungle. The people were dying from bad

food, bad air, bad water. In former days these vast tracts had been the granaries of the land, and they were now absolutely in want. Under their own Cingalese kings the people had a perfect system of irrigation. Sir William Gregory then referred to the measures which were adopted during his administration to restore the great works which had in former times been constructed for the irrigation of the country. He dwelt with satisfaction on the visit of the Prince of Wales to Ceylon, and mentioned that he took occasion then to observe to his Royal Highness the advantage it would be to Ireland if he visited this country frequently.

## CURIOSITIES OF THE POST OFFICE.

The report of the Postmaster-General for 1876, issued on Wednesday, states that the total number of letters which passed through the post-offices in the United Kingdom during that year was 1,018,955,200, equal to thirty-one letters per head of the population; the number of post-cards was 92,935,700, and of newspapers and book packets 298,790,800, of which the newspapers alone numbered 125,065,800. The number of registered letters was 5,095,116. One of these letters, addressed to a bank, and containing £3000, was found to be unfastened. The number of returned letters was 5,897,724. Upwards of 33,100 letters were posted without addresses; and of these 832 were found to contain nearly £399 in cash and bank-notes, and nearly £5000 in cheques. 78,575 postage-stamps were found loose in different post-offices, having been insecurely fixed, and 14,346 articles were found without covers.

The report continues:—

"In Aberdeen a person was observed to deposit a letter in a disused street hydrant, and on the cover of the box being removed three other letters were found, the senders of which had similarly mistaken the water-pillar for a pillar letter-box. The letters had been passed into the box through the space formerly occupied by the tap-lever.

"It is to be regretted that, while great facilities are given under the Money Order system and by the registration of letters for the safe remittance of money and valuables through the post, the public will sometimes avail themselves of the most insecure methods of transmission. In a newspaper which reached the Returned Letter Office were found to be inclosed four sovereigns, and in another a gold locket. Nor does this kind of recklessness appear only in connection with newspapers; for a letter having a very large seal at the back was observed in course of transit, and on the seal, which had become slightly chipped, being examined, gold coins of the value of £1 10s. were discovered to be embedded in the wax. The senders of newspapers very often infringe the regulations by sending unauthorised articles of various kinds concealed between the folds. Of such inclosures the following, amongst others, were observed:—Cigars and tobacco, collars, seaweed, ferns and flowers, gloves, handkerchiefs, music, patterns, sermons, stockings, lace, postage-stamps, and money. During the fifteen months ended March 31 last no less than 593 registered letters were returned to the countries of origin in consequence of their containing coin or jewellery, contrary to the provisions of the General Postal Union. Of these more than three fourths were from the United States.

"The Post-Office continues to be made the medium for the transmission of small articles of almost endless variety. Amongst others the following articles were observed:—Musical instruments and cutlery, artificial teeth and eyes, wigs, flowers, fruit, and vegetables, game and fish, medicine and perfumery, articles of dress, leeches, frogs, snakes, and lizards. Several of these, however, being prohibited articles, were sent to the Returned Letter Office. A live snake which had escaped from a postal-packet was discovered in the Holyhead and Kingstown Marine Post-Office, and at the expiration of a fortnight, being still unclaimed, it was sent to the Dublin Zoological Gardens. A packet containing a live horned frog reached Liverpool from the United States, and was given up to the addressee, who called for it. Another packet, also from America, reached the Dublin Post-Office containing two live lizards, and was similarly given up to the addressee on personal application.

"Complaints of the alleged loss of letters are not infrequently made, and much trouble given to the department in investigating them, when the letters inquired for have not been posted at all. In one case it was stated that a letter containing £95 in bank-notes had been lost; but, upon the complainant being closely questioned, he admitted that his statement was untrue, and that it was invented to stave off for a few days the importunities of a creditor. In another case complaint was made that a letter addressed to a 'Naturalist' had failed to reach its destination, but it was afterwards found in a cage on the premises of the addressee, where it had been placed by a monkey.

"A person in a fair position of life, residing in one of the eastern counties, having obtained a money order from his postmaster payable at a neighbouring town, called again a few days afterwards and complained that his correspondent could not obtain payment in consequence of some irregularity in the advice. Thereupon a second advice was sent, but a few days later the sender called again, stating that the payee was still unable to obtain payment. The sender added that he was quite sure that he had sent the money, as he had the receipt in his pocket. On being asked to show it, he produced the original order, which should, of course, have been forwarded to the payee, and

without which the money could not be obtained."

The report also gives a number of very curious applications made to the Post Office for information upon all kinds of subjects.

A depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank wrote to the department as follows:—"Having lost my parents, I am desirous of taking a housekeeper's situation where a domestic is kept. Must be a Dissenting family—Baptist preferred. Thinking that such a case might come under your notice, I have therefore taken the liberty of sending to you." Another depositor, apprehensive lest some person might withdraw money from his account, proposed to send his likeness, to be used for identifying him, and then made the following curious request:—"There are some little articles I would like to get from London, and one of them is some natural leaf tobacco, which I would be glad if you sent an ounce of and charge me for it—it is only to be bought in the largest tobacco stores." In a further letter, the depositor expressed surprise that his request was not complied with, observing that "the commonest person in America (my country) can speak to General Grant, and there is nothing said wrong about it." In another case, a woman forwarded her will, and requested to be informed whether it was "correct in case of death."

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UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. A pure old spirit, mild, mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Dr. Hassall says:—"The samples were soft and mellow to the taste, aromatic and cheerful to the smell. The Whisky is pure, well matured, and of very excellent quality."

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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.  
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The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

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Antiseptic, Disinfectant. The most healthful, agreeable, and refreshing TOILET SOAP in the world. By its daily use, freedom from infectious diseases is secured; the complexion improved; pimples, blotches, and roughness removed; and the skin made clear, smooth, and lustrous.  
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BUNTER'S NERVEINE effects an instant cure by the painless constriction of the Nerve, without injury to the substance of the tooth; forms a stopping, and saves the tooth. Of any Chemist, at 1s. 1d. per packet.

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Manufactured from the Salts extracted from the Mineral Waters.  
The Vichy Lozenges should be taken by those persons whose digestion is difficult, pain ul, or laborious.  
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VICHY SALT FOR BATHS.  
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An excellent Digestive Bonbon.  
In Boxes, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d.  
All these Preparations are guaranteed by the French Government.  
Sold by all respectable Chemists.

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ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF  
**RICH COLOURED SILKS**  
at unexampled prices.  
The shades are of the most distinguished character, and specially recommended as being by far the cheapest Stock of Silks ever submitted.  
Prices, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.

ALSO, A LARGE PURCHASE OF THE  
**RICHEST FIGURED SILKS**  
now being offered at 5s. 6d. per yard, amongst which will be found the most choice shades.  
A LARGE COLLECTION OF NOVELTIES FOR  
**EARLY AUTUMN DRESSES,**  
in every variety of Fabric and Shade of Colour, from 12s. 6d. to 42s. the Full Dress. Patterns free.

IN 62 NEW SHADES OF COLOUR.  
**CACHEMIRE DE PARIS.**  
This elegant material is all wool, beautifully soft, and richer in its colourings than any article previously introduced.  
48 inches wide, 2s. 11d. and 3s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.  
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FOR TRAVELLING AND SEASIDE WEAR.  
**SCARBORO' SERGES** (all Wool),  
at 18s. 6d. and 22s. 6d. the Full Dress.  
Patterns free.  
In all the New Shades of Navy Bronze, Vert, &c.

IN WHITE, BLACK, AND ALL NEW COLOURS.  
**VELVET - FINISHED VELVETEENS,**  
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This charming fabric can be had in Black, from 2s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. per yard, and in 35 choice Shades of Colour at 3s. 9d. per yard. Patterns free.  
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The richness and variety of colour in this useful fabric have never been equalled.

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New Designs in  
Cashmere and Silk Costumes, 4s.  
Specialties in Travelling Costumes, 38s. 6d. to 7s.  
Middy Washing Silk Costumes, 49s. 6d.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT PURCHASES OF  
**MANTLES and JACKETS,**  
in Matalassé, Cashmere, Silk, and Velvet, at very Low Prices. Also, a large Stock of Cashmere and Silk Mantles, lined Fur, from 2 to 8 gs.  
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Waterproof Tweed Cloaks, from 17s. 6d.  
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The Cheapest and Best BLACK, COLOURED, FANCY and JAPANESE, Plain and Figured SILKS, from 21s. Full Dress Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 138, Regent-street.

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The New Estamene, Devonshire, Somerset, Wellington, Trouville, Southampton, Pinsall, stout, medium, and fine lined, made WOOL, SERGES, of every colour and description, from 8 1/2 to 2s. 6d. yard. Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 138, Regent-st.

**EARLY AUTUMN DRESS FABRICS.**  
All the New Snowflake Tweeds, Camel-hair Cloths, Foulle Serges, Cashmere, Vicugna, Twilled Flannels, Moleton Serges, Fancy Materials, Repps, Satin Cloths, Saxony Wools (very soft), Skirtings, and 100 other new Costume Cloths, from 8 1/2 d. yard. Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP.

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**TO LADIES OF ALL NATIONS.**  
The New Illustrations of Costumes, Jackets, and Ulsters sent free on application.—BAKER and CRISP, 138, Regent-st.

**THE MOST LADYLIKE ULSTERS.**  
BAKER and CRISP'S 29s. 6d. Snowflake Angora Ulsters. Also, 100 of the most fashionable Ulsters, 11s. 9d. to 35s. 6d. Sent for remittance.—138, Regent-street.

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The Newest Productions in Serge, Cashmere, and all other New Autumn Fabrics. The most Ladylike, Useful, and Recherche Styles, from 38s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. Patterns and Engravings sent free.—BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street.

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**BY APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN,**  
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JAYS', Regent-street.

**M O U R N I N G**  
at as cheap a cost as at any house in London. Dresses made up or cut from the piece, from 1s. a yard.  
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**BLACK SILKS.**  
Purchasers will find at all seasons of the year the greatest possible advantage in buying Black Silks at JAYS', Regent-street.

**SEALSKIN and FUR-LINED MANTLES.**  
These may seem out of place at this season of the year; but purchasers may rest assured that they have, by buying early, the first choice of the best Furs and Patterns; and can now get them at a cheaper cost at JAYS'.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, REGENT-STREET, W.

**WOOLLEN CLOTHS.**—Waterproof  
Tweeds, Matalassé Cloths, Sealskins, Fur Beavers, and other materials for Ladies' Jackets; also every kind of Woollen Goods for Gentlemen's and Boys' wear.  
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Just out, THE HINDOO PENS.  
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PERFUME, fresh as morning-gathered flowers, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. per Bottle. Breidenbach's MACASSARINE, invaluable for preserving the Growth of the Hair, 1s., 2s., 6d., 5s. per Bottle. Of all Chemists, and the Makers, 179, New Bond-street, W.

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**"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER**  
OR TELEGRAM."  
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England, on application—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.  
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**DEEP MOURNING ORDERS.**  
DRESSES, Costumes, Mantles, Millinery, and all made-up articles, in the most appropriate and best styles, Dressmaking and Millinery, by clever and expert artists.

**INEXPENSIVE MOURNING,** as well as the Richest Qualities, can be supplied by PETER ROBINSON, upon the most advantageous terms, to Families. The Court and Family Mourning Warehouse, 236, 238, 240, 242, Regent-street, London.

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PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET, is now selling some remarkably CHEAP BLACK SILKS, production of the best makers, from 2s. to 4s. per yard less than the Lyons market prices.

Excellent qualities at 2s. 6d., and 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s., 13s., 14s., 15s., 16s., 17s., 18s., 19s., 20s., 21s., 22s., 23s., 24s., 25s., 26s., 27s., 28s., 29s., 30s., 31s., 32s., 33s., 34s., 35s., 36s., 37s., 38s., 39s., 40s., 41s., 42s., 43s., 44s., 45s., 46s., 47s., 48s., 49s., 50s., 51s., 52s., 53s., 54s., 55s., 56s., 57s., 58s., 59s., 60s., 61s., 62s., 63s., 64s., 65s., 66s., 67s., 68s., 69s., 70s., 71s., 72s., 73s., 74s., 75s., 76s., 77s., 78s., 79s., 80s., 81s., 82s., 83s., 84s., 85s., 86s., 87s., 88s., 89s., 90s., 91s., 92s., 93s., 94s., 95s., 96s., 97s., 98s., 99s., 100s.

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**COSTUMES,** beautifully Cut and Fashioned, in the new Gossamer Silks, at 4 and 4 1/2 gs. 5 yards for Bodice.  
At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

**A BLACK SILK COSTUME,**  
MADE OF RICH LYONS SILK,  
for 5 gs.; formerly 6 1/2 gs.  
for 7 gs.; formerly 9 gs.  
for 10 gs.; formerly 14 gs.  
Perfectly New Styles.  
Exquisitely cut and trimmed by French Artists. Photographs and Patterns of the Silk free.  
Address—PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET, Nos. 236 to 242.

**THE NEW CRAPE.**  
The Pure Silk Gordian Crape, for Widows and Families. Its advantages are—that it is made of Silk so pure that it will not crease when sat upon, nor spot with rain.  
It is a richer black, free from dress and the gummy appearance so objectionable in other Crape. The wear of every yard is guaranteed.  
The Gordian Crape is a Speciality, only to be obtained at PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET. The MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 236 to 242. Excellent qualities at 4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d. Patterns free.

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at Summer Prices.  
Good useful Cloaks at 29s. 6d. and 31s. 6s.

**SEMI-FITTING SEAL PALETOTS,**  
33 inches long, for 9 gs.  
36 inches long, for 10 gs.  
At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

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**SAMUEL BROTHERS.**  
Suit for a Boy 3 ft. 8 in. in height, C Class, 27s.; D Class, 31s. Prices varying according to height. Patterns, &c., post-free.  
SAMUEL BROTHERS, Sydenham House, 65 and 67, Ladgate-hill.

**HENRY GLAVE'S SALE**  
of BLACK and COLOURED SILKS, at Reduced Prices. The new Figured Micoado, or Japanese Silks, 4 1/2 to 1s. 11d. the yard.  
Yorkshire Silks, 1s. 6d.; former price, 1s. 11d.  
7500 yards Rich Lyons Black Silk, in three qualities:—  
60,000 yards of Coloured Dress Silks, in all the Newest Shades, 2s. 11d. to 10s. the yard.  
The Princess Black Silk, 3s. 6d.  
The Princess Black Silk, 4s. 9d. (A New Make of Extreme Richness).  
The Princess Black Silk, 6s. 9d.  
Superb Black Silks, at 7s. 11d. and 8s. 11d.  
6000 yards Rich Lyons Black Silk, in three qualities:—  
No. 1 Quality Black Silk, 2s. 11d. a yard.  
No. 2 Quality Black Silk, at 3s. 11d.  
No. 3 Quality Black Silk, at 4s. 11d.  
A job lot of Black Silks in three prices wonderfully cheap.  
Black and Coloured Velvets and Velveteens.  
Any Silk Patterns free on application.  
534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street, London.

**HENRY GLAVE'S NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.**  
Autumn Shades of Colour. Patterns post-free.  
Yachting Serges, 7 1/2 d. and 10 1/2 d. the yard.  
Autumn Serges, 10 1/2 d. a yard.  
The Royal Blue Naval Serge, 1s. 0 1/2 d. (all wool).  
Estamene Serges, 1s. 3 1/2 d. and 1s. 6 1/2 d.  
The "Inflexible" Serge, 1s. 0 1/2 d. and 1s. 4 1/2 d.  
The "Princess" Serge, 1s. 6 1/2 d. a yard.  
French Wool Estamene, 1s. 3 1/2 d.  
Yachting Matalassé Serge, 1s. 3 1/2 d.  
The New Grecian Cord, 1 1/2 d., in fine colours.  
Diagonal Woven Texture, 1 1/2 d., Figured Poplins, 7 1/2 d.  
Autumn Matalassé, 10 1/2 d., special shades.  
The "Scarboro" Twill, 1s. 0 1/2 d.  
"Snowflake" Materials, Autumn Shades, 8 1/2 d., 10 1/2 d., 1s. 1d., and 1s. 6 1/2 d. a yard.  
The "Derby" Matalassé, 1s. 2d.  
The "Swiss" Twill, 1s. 3 1/2 d.  
New Autumn French Cashmere, Autumn Shades, 48 in. wide, 2s. 11d. a yard.  
534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street, London.

**EGERTON BURNETT'S ROYAL WELLINGTON SERGES.**  
"The Court Circular," "The Queen," "Myra's Journal," &c., unanimously testify to the superiority of Egerton Burnett's Serges as par excellence the material for ladies' wear.  
EGERTON BURNETT, Wellington, Somerset, respectfully calls attention to these admirable SERGES. He has repeatedly had the honour of supplying them direct to the ROYAL FAMILY, and orders are daily arriving from all parts of the kingdom. Being woven from the finest wools, and of a permanent patent dye, which neither rain nor salt water can affect, they surpass all others in appearance and durability.  
Prices from 1s. 2d. to the finest, at 4s. 6d. per yard.  
E. B.'s New HAND-MADE VIGOGNE CACHEMIRIENNE and FOULE SERGES are most fashionable.  
A SPECIAL STRONG MAKE IS MADE FOR BOYS' and GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, 54 in., from 3s. 6d. per yard.  
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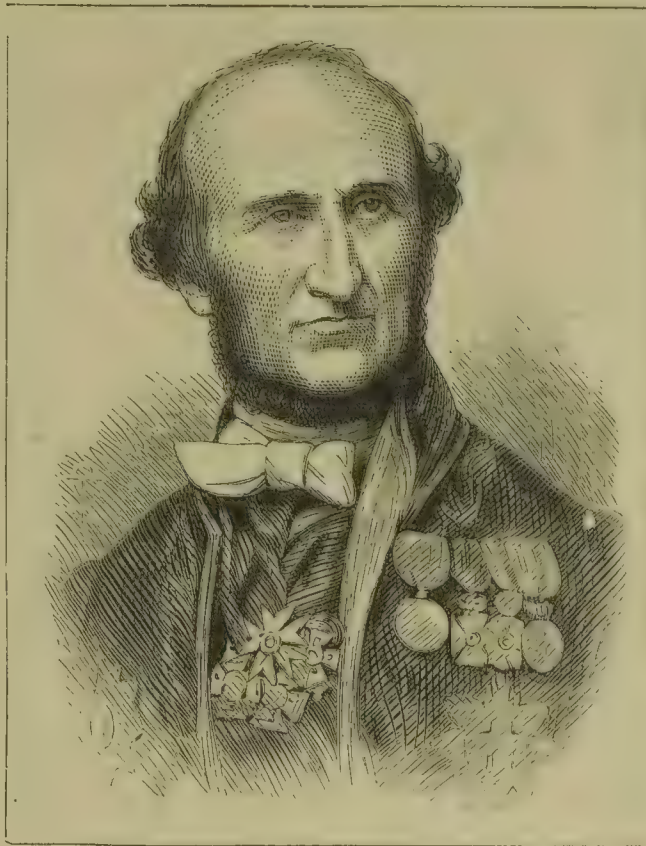
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## THE LATE DR. CONNEAU.

We lately announced the death, in Corsica, of a most faithful and devoted personal friend of the late Emperor Napoleon III., Dr. Henry Conneau, physician, a Senator of the French Empire. He was born in 1803, at Milan, where his father, a native of the department of the Hérault, was a paymaster in the army of Napoleon I. The father, after holding several other posts in the civil service, was appointed Receiver for the Crown at Arezzo, in the department of the Arno, then part of the French Empire. On the downfall of Napoleon he retired with his family to Florence, where he possessed some property. His son, Henry Conneau, after finishing his education in 1820, was appointed by the ex-King of Holland, Louis Bonaparte, father of the Emperor Napoleon III., to temporary employment as his secretary. In the nine months thus occupied Henry Conneau earned the affection and esteem of Louis Bonaparte, and that of his son, Prince Louis Napoleon. In 1821 he commenced his medical studies, and was admitted, after competition, a pupil-boarder in the large hospital of Santa Maria Nuova, at Florence. There, in four years' time, he obtained the office of surgeon of "medicheria," and, two years later, gained his diploma and the rank of first surgeon in that establishment, and of first assistant clinical surgeon. From 1828 till the commencement of 1831 he practised his profession at Rome. While doubtless sharing the enthusiasm which the Revolution of July, on the fall of Charles X., excited in Italy, he yet withstood the temptation to enter into the Secret Societies of the Carbonari, but enrolled himself in a battalion of volunteers in the Romagna. Being forced by their defeat soon to quit Italy, he came to France, where he received a letter from Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, offering him, on the part of Queen Hortense, an asylum in Switzerland, and the office of her private physician, which proposal he accepted with gratitude. After passing five years in this capacity, Dr. Conneau, on hearing of the death of his father at Leghorn, went in September, 1836, to join his mother at Florence; but had scarcely arrived there when he heard of the attempt at Strasbourg. Unhappy at not being with Queen Hortense, when her only son was



THE LATE DR. CONNEAU.

taken from her, and hearing that she was ill, he returned in all haste to offer his care and consolation. Though his efforts to preserve her life were ineffectual, it was sufficiently prolonged to see her son again before she died. "I give," said Queen Hortense in her will, "to Dr. Conneau a watch as a souvenir of his devotion in coming to take care of me; and I greatly desire," she added, "that my son should keep him near him." Dr. Conneau was with Louis Napoleon when he disembarked on the beach at Boulogne, and when he was arrested and brought before the Chamber of Peers. Far from disowning the part he had taken in the preparations for the expedition, Dr. Conneau avowed it with boldness, desiring to be condemned, in order to share the fate of the Prince. The President of the Court and the Attorney-General expressed their respect for these sentiments of personal fidelity and generous self-devotion; and the brilliant address of M. Barillon so deeply interested the Court in Dr. Conneau's favour that he was only condemned to five years' imprisonment. When Prince Louis Napoleon had been sentenced, they gave him the choice of a companion in captivity; and he asked for Dr. Conneau. They were confined in the fortress of Ham. Four years had passed when, on the occasion of a visit of Louis Philippe to England, an amnesty was granted to all political prisoners condemned to five years or less; but, though included in this measure, Dr. Conneau asked as a favour to remain with the Prince. This was granted him, upon condition that his imprisonment should be perpetual, which condition he accepted. After seven months more as a prisoner at the Castle of Ham, Prince Louis Napoleon complained to the Minister of the injustice of Dr. Conneau's imprisonment, and he was declared free, but was permitted to live near the Prince. Some months afterwards Louis Napoleon, learning that his father was dying, resolved to make his escape, and, assisted by M. Charles Thelin and Dr. Conneau, passed the doors of the prison, disguised in a workman's dress. Dr. Conneau succeeded in keeping the escape concealed for thirteen hours, so that when the commandant discovered it the Prince had passed the French frontier. A criminal indictment was commenced against Dr. Conneau, and he was condemned; but the Judges, allowing



THE WALKER FINE-ART GALLERY, LIVERPOOL.

for extenuating circumstances, only sentenced him to three months' imprisonment. This he underwent at the prison of Péronne; after which he rejoined the Prince in London. The Prince sent Dr. Conneau to deposit the remains of his father and brother in the family vault at Saint-Leu-Taverny. After performing this service, he again rejoined the Prince, and accompanied him to France in 1848, after the Revolution, when, recalled by the votes of ten departments, Louis Napoleon took his seat in the National Assembly. On the establishment of the Empire, in 1852, Dr. Conneau was appointed First Court Physician. He was made a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, and was elected deputy



CASKET PRESENTED TO MR. A. B. WALKER, THE MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL.

for the Somme in the Corps Législatif. In 1868 he was created a Senator. In 1870, Dr. Conneau was taken prisoner with the Emperor at Sedan, and was with him at Wilhelmshöhe and at Chiselmhurst till his death; after which he still retained his position there as the trusted counsellor and friend of the Empress and Prince Imperial. Dr. Conneau was married, and has left a wife and two children. Louis Conneau, the eldest, is about the same age as the Prince Imperial, and was for many years his playmate. He is now in the French army.

The portrait is from a photograph by L. Cremière and Co., of Paris; it represents Dr. Conneau attired in the uniform of a Senator of the late French Empire.



## THE WALKER FINE-ART GALLERY, LIVERPOOL.

The ceremony of presenting to the Corporation of Liverpool, and opening for the public enjoyment, a new building erected there by Mr. Andrew Barclay Walker, the Mayor of Liverpool, at his sole cost, for a gallery of fine art, took place on Thursday afternoon. It is nearly four years since Mr. Walker, entering upon the first year of his mayoralty, announced this munificent gift to his fellow-townsmen; and the portrait of that gentleman, which appeared in our Journal about the end of 1873, was accompanied with a due acknowledgment of his signal act of liberality and public spirit. The building, which has been completed at a total cost, we believe, much exceeding £20,000, is represented in one of our Illustrations this week. It is situated in William Brown-street, adjoining the Free Library and Museum presented to the town by the late Mr. William Brown, M.P., and nearly opposite to St. George's Hall. The new Fine-Art Gallery is opened with an exhibition of pictures, added to which there is a valuable and interesting collection of rare china, belonging to Major Walter. Some account of the proceedings on Thursday, in which the Earl of Derby was invited to take part, may be given in our next publication, with a description of the Fine-Art Gallery. The address of thanks to the Mayor, voted by the Corporation, in the name of the town of Liverpool, is inclosed in an ornamental casket, manufactured by Messrs. Elkington and Co., the design of which includes a representation of the building.

## THEATRES.

### LYCEUM.

In undertaking to adapt "The Dead Secret" of Mr. Wilkie Collins for the boards, the playwright met with a peculiar difficulty. In the estimation of the novelist's admirers the romance was already sufficiently dramatic, and alterations for the sake of stage convenience not needful. It is seldom, however, that a subject can be transferred from one art to another without accommodation. A picture but illustrates a poem indirectly, and demands its own speciality of treatment. No doubt the adapter had good reasons for the changes he thought it expedient to introduce. He resolved to make a ghost-drama of it, and, as in "Hamlet," to multiply the entrances of the apparition. Unfortunately, his ghost is a silent ghost, and therefore merely a stage convention, appearing and disappearing, exciting no terror, but rather contempt, as a poor mechanical thing, supposed to frighten Sarah Leeson, but not at all alarming the audience. What the ghost wanted, however, Miss Bateman, as the representative of the haunted heroine, had to supply. The supernatural was adjunct to her acting, and this, it must be confessed, is remarkably fine. Miss Bateman's attitudes and gestures, together with the tone of her speech, were all admirably studied and powerfully executed. The poor housekeeper, too, exhibits as a mother; and her interview with her three years' old child is, as we might have expected, unexceptionably pathetic. Credit, moreover, is due to the child, named on the bill Little Nelly, who performed her part charmingly. But Rosamond Frankland has a second representative, in Miss Virginia Francis, who duly appears as the adult heiress of Porthgenna, and contributes greatly to the pathos of the last scene. The adapter has taken some trouble with the butler, Mr. Munder, whose conversation is pedantically burdened with synonymous words. Of these Mr. Odell made the utmost, and insisted upon the audience laughing, which they did. Another character was also made impressive—that of Andrew Treverton, a misanthrope, thoroughly well interpreted by Mr. Clifford Cooper. Nor must we omit the part of the kind-hearted German artisan, Joseph Buschmann, most livingly portrayed by Mr. Edmund Lyons. The scene-painter, Mr. Hawes Craven, had done his best to make the situations attractive, and nothing might be added to the effectiveness of the Myrtle Room, in which "the dead secret" is for so long a time concealed.

The new melodrama was preceded by a new comediotta, entitled "A March Hare Hunt," by Mr. Frankfort Moore, which is not without merit.

### OPERA COMIQUE.

This theatre was opened last Saturday for a brief season by Mr. John Radcliff with a new drama founded on Mrs. Burnett's Lancashire story, "That Lass o' Lowrie's," and named after her "Liz." The adapters are Messrs. Joseph Hatton and Arthur Matthison, who have, on the whole, abridged the tale judiciously, yet left here and there a superfluity of dialogue. Phil Lowrie, a drunken blackguard, serves as a foil to the brave and generous heroine, his daughter, whose love for the young mining engineer, Frederick Derry, becomes the motive for the dramatic action. The incidents of the piece are few, but striking. Through the ignorant obstinacy of the proprietor of the mine, Derry's life is placed in jeopardy; but the youth is saved by the vigilance of Liz, who subsequently becomes his wife. There is a considerable amount of character-painting in the persons of the scene. Among these is one "Owd Sammy," carefully realised by Mr. J. G. Taylor. Miss Rose Leclercq personates the heroine, and acts with a picturesque effect that adds much to the interest of the part. The new drama is successful.

Among the attractions of the Agricultural Hall, that of Mr. Hamilton's novel exhibition is not the least. The series consists of his "New Excursions to Russia and Turkey," starting from London Bridge and including the scenes and events at the seat of war, in which the public naturally now take so much interest. We have no fewer than forty-eight grand pictures, some of them deserving to be considered as regular theatrical sets, accompanied with dramatic action, representing, for instance, the attack of travellers by wolves on the road to Moscow, or the bombardment of the city and fortress of Kars. The lecture is pronounced by Mr. Charles Serrone, an elocutionist and vocalist of great power, whose patriotic songs are sufficiently exciting. One slight error, however, he made as to the Mohammedan cry of "Allah!" with which the Turks rush to battle. "Allah" he described as "the name of their god," as if it were that of an idol. It is nothing of the kind; it is simply the Arabic word for God, and not the name of any. The same word, differently pronounced, is used in the Hebrew Bible with the same meaning. Jew, Christian, and Turk worship the same God, or Allah; and the last, so far from being an idolater, figures in history as an iconoclast. Mr. Serrone might do well in correcting this slight mistake, and perhaps remove a serious prejudice prevalent among ignorant people into the bargain. This Russo-Turkish panorama is calculated to become exceedingly popular, and already attracts thousands of visitors at each representation.

The prize-meeting of the Oxfordshire Rifle Association took place on Monday at the Hinksey Butts, near Oxford, in a continuous rain. The first prize of £15 and the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association were won by Sergeant Bennett, of Deddington, with a score of 58.

## NEW BOOKS.

A burning question of the day, as was to be expected, is handled in *A Woman-Hater*, by Charles Reade, D.C.L. (William Blackwood and Sons), and handled with all that force and skill which the author has invariably displayed since his "Never too late to mend" fairly electrified the public. The three volumes, containing a story originally printed in *Blackwood*, will be found to fully sustain a reputation won long ago and maintained by a succession of masterly productions. Had the author only a little more invention, and a little more of the poetic faculty, he would be an English Victor Hugo, without the blemishes, too, which detract from the lustre of the French genius. If there be any virtue in scholarship, if in dramatic power, if in vigorous portraiture, if in artistic construction, if in knowledge of men and the world, if in picturesqueness, if in many-sidedness, if in lucid treatment of facts and theories, if in the gift of creating interest, if in a somewhat sardonic humour, if in command of language, if in nobility of sentiment, if in a striking and attractive quaintness, assuredly Mr. Reade excels in all these, and so applies them as to captivate his readers. Some, indeed, weak brethren as they are, he may occasionally appal and shock; but his strong meat is not for babes. His tone is above all things manly; and his manliness has sometimes about it a savour of the rough and rude. And yet he is pre-eminently a cultivated writer, though it may sometimes serve his purpose best to sink a little of his culture. And herein he shows his art; herein he faithfully reproduces the true condition of our social existence, in which the coarse and the refined are found together in all classes. As for the theme of the novel under consideration, it may be set forth in a single word, whether it seem better to use the compound term "she-doctors," or Mr. Reade's own simple term "doctresses." He, it can hardly be necessary to state, is a passionate advocate of a specious novelty, and urges his advocacy with almost irresistible warmth of conviction, cogency of argument, multiplication of carefully collected evidence, statistics, illustration, declamation, scorn, invective, abuse. His example, one Rhoda Gale, M.D., is, of course, an impossible incarnation of various faculties and talents, with more sense than all our Judges put together, more wisdom than Solomon, more professional knowledge than Æsculapius, more decision and fertility of resource than a veteran commander of armies, though she is but a very young woman; only he very wisely makes her an American, and so shelters himself from any serious charge of exaggeration. This is not the place for sustentation or refutation of his reasoning; but it may be allowable to offer a few remarks upon one or two points. It is open to those who differ from him to draw conclusions other than he has drawn from his collection of facts; to plead that if, as is certainly established, there lived skilful and famous doctresses before Miss Elizabeth Blackwell and Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, but their number, instead of increasing in the course of generations, dwindled down till a doctress came to be considered a monstrosity, the phenomenon would be reasonably regarded as a proof quite as much of failure in an experiment already tried as of encouragement towards a continuation or renewal of the experiment; and that if, as he himself declares, "the intellect of the average male is to the average female as ten to six," the question of equality between men and women is at once settled by the acknowledged superiority of the former. For it is by averages that we must be ruled in such matters; else (if it may be said without prejudice) we may have the learned pig, or other prodigious animal, thrust forward by enthusiasts as deserving of promotion out of its own species. He, it is true, maintains that the intellect of the average male is to that of the picked female as ten to a hundred and fifty, or even less; but then we have our picked male to fall back upon, who, if proportion is to be kept up, should excel the picked female by as much as the average confessedly excels the average. But the majority of us, perhaps, would prefer to drop such odious comparisons, to cheerfully grant that, on the whole, though not as regards some disputed matters, woman is vastly superior to man, and to agree, with a sigh, that women have a perfect right to turn doctresses, whether of medicine, or of law, or of philosophy, or coachwomen, or footwomen, or anything in the world, so long as their own instincts do not revolt against the conversion. At the same time, the majority of us will undoubtedly protest against the assumption that one swallow makes a summer, that an instance here and there of special fitness or peculiar ambition is to be received as indicating general aptitude and a common desire among the sex. However all this may be, Mr. Reade has once more presented us with a very powerful and very interesting novel. Ina Klossing, the queenly; Zoe Vizard, the lovely and lovable; Fanny Dover, the piquant and pinchable; Rhoda Gale, the practical and impossible;—these are all characters which will live for long in the reader's heart and memory. Vizard and Uxmoor are emphatically men, and noble men; Severne is an admirable and an unusual villain; Ashmead, the theatrical agent, is a gem, described with much drollery. That the style should be remarkable for abruptness, and that the first meeting between Vizard and Rhoda Gale should be unconventional, even to the verge of caricature, will surprise nobody to whom the author's bold treatment is familiar. He thinks nothing of making total strangers, of the opposite sexes, talk, from the very first, as only intimate acquaintances would talk in a lively comedy upon the stage. Indeed, banter is his chief seasoning; and a very agreeable seasoning it is.

An Italian, at the present juncture, struggling to do justice to Turkey and the Turks, is a spectacle no less edifying than that which is proverbially presented to the gods by an honest man struggling with adversity; and such a spectacle is exhibited in the two large volumes entitled *Two Years of the Eastern Question*, by A. Gallenga (Samuel Tinsley). The author and his style are too well known to render any observations upon his performance, regarded from the literary point of view, at all necessary; he has long been among the accepted correspondents of the *Times*, and that is almost sufficient of itself to testify that, so far as the mere art of writing is concerned, he is a master of the craft, and puts what he has to say before his readers in the most telling fashion. Nor has he disdained to go over old ground. He appears to have been as innocent as the unborn babe, before he started in 1874 from Rome for Constantinople, of any personal acquaintance with the land he was about to visit; and he could not, therefore, be expected to resist, as indeed he has not resisted, the temptation of re-describing what has been so often described, from the Sultan proceeding to his prayers at the mosque down to the scavengery performed by the multitudinous and masterless dogs. His description is, of course, very skilful and readable. But something more important lies at the bottom of the Eastern Question; and one is a little impatient until he enters upon that. He professes to view it and the events connected with it not so much in the character of "an advocate" as in that of "a judge or jurymen;" but some little doubt is thrown upon his profession by a quotation which he adopts as his motto. The quotation is from Ariosto, who asks why the "dirty Turk" is allowed to hold Constantinople and the

fairest portion of the world, and who recommends that the monster should be packed bag and baggage out of Europe. Oh! that Ariosto's advice had been acted upon in Ariosto's own day! Then we should have been spared the horrors and difficulties of the present. But it must be admitted that the quotation does not look promising for the impartiality of a gentleman who undertook to watch the course of affairs in the East during "the best part of the period elapsing between the outbreak of the Herzegovinian insurrection and the declaration of the Russian War." And yet that gentleman manifestly tries hard to play the part of Justice. His work, however, is by this time somewhat antiquated; and he himself must be more astonished and, perhaps, cast down than anybody else at the difference between what he has seen, in common with the rest of the world, and what he was at the outset led to believe that he should see. For, what went he out for to see? He was told that he would witness "the agony and death of a Sick Old Man—older and more sick than the Pope himself," that he "should be present at the reading of his last will and testament," and that he should "report any squabbles which might arise as to the settlement of his inheritance." So bad a prophet was the *Times*: and he had to come home without seeing any of the promised sights, without having the opportunity of performing the chief part of his commission. In the meanwhile, he had, apparently, been led to become a sort of adherent of General Ignatieff, and he had certainly managed to make himself distasteful to Sir Henry Elliot. How both those results were brought about he explains at some length; and his explanation will probably be found generally interesting. In other respects his volumes, as a record of travel and observation, are pretty sure to be read with satisfaction; as a contribution towards a better appreciation of the past and a sound forecast of the future, as regards the settlement of the Eastern Question, they are hardly calculated to meet with much acceptance. He is an Italian, Anglicised it is true, but still an Italian; and, though his English is excellent, he naturally betrays the influences of his nationality, so far as it is inimical to whatever the Pope is believed to favour.

This is a country famous for "expeditions" in search of a north-west passage; and in such a country the stout volume entitled *Danish Greenland: its People and its Products*, by Dr. Henry Rink, edited by Dr. Robert Brown, F.L.S., F.R.G.S. (Henry S. King and Co.), is not likely to lack readers. For not only is the subject one which is calculated to attract the general attention of Englishmen, but the author, who has already won golden opinions by his "Tales and Traditions of the Eskimo," was peculiarly if not uniquely fitted for the task he has accomplished, and the editor is the very gentleman who so ably edited the aforesaid "Tales and Traditions." The volume contains a useful map, and is profusely illustrated. And of the illustrations, if it cannot be truly said that they adorn the pages, it may be most certainly predicted that they are more acceptable than they would be if they fulfilled the mere purpose of adornment. They are, in fact, specimens of the not very high standard which the Eskimo have reached in pictorial art; "the lithographs," we are assured, "are exact copies of pictures made by natives." It must be admitted that the natives, though perhaps they could not help it, have not represented their beauties of face or limb in such flattering fashion as might render them liable to an accusation of self-conceit. A caricaturist could scarcely have made them look, with a few exceptions, more disproportionate, insignificant, grotesque, and idiotic. The volume is distinguished by another peculiar and interesting feature. "As regards Greenland life," says the author, "no one will deny that it would be very interesting to see it pictured by the Greenlanders themselves." Now, "in a journal published among them in the Eskimo language articles have been now and then inserted written by natives, chiefly on adventures in their hunting and travelling life;" and, accordingly, "a selection from these is inserted in the present book, literally translated, and only abridged in some places." As for the author's own share in the work, it is easy to give an idea of the elaborate scale upon which he has proceeded. He commences with some historical remarks, including a notice of the events which led to the "foundation of the present European stations in Greenland by the well-known missionary, Hans Egede." He then devotes some chapters to observations upon the physical features of the country, the climate, the water-courses, lakes, and sea. The "products and resources of the land" are then discussed. He afterwards treats of the "capture of seals and whales," and, generally, of "the fishes and fisheries of Greenland." The inhabitants, their means of subsistence, their habits, manners, laws and customs, together with their condition of knowledge and enlightenment, are subsequently dealt with. Ultimately many pages are occupied in an exposition of many things, if not everything, connected with the "Royal trade monopoly," founded in 1774, with European life in Greenland, and with the "topography of the trade stations and their appertaining districts." Added to all this are voluminous appendices and an index, the former relating to glaciers and the origin of the floating icebergs, to geological and mineralogical questions, to the Eskimo language, and to the flora and fauna of Greenland. It must be pretty clear, therefore, that, so far as Danish Greenland is concerned, there is a very full meal prepared for those who hunger after information upon the subject, and the meal is set before them in a very quaint and appetising fashion.

Information, such as would be expected from the title, cannot truthfully be said to abound in the pages of *Service in Serbia Under the Red Cross*, by Emma Maria Pearson and Louisa Elizabeth MacLaughlin (Tinsley Brothers), although the hope expressed at the end of the volume that "some amusement, and possibly some instruction," may be found therein, is not unlikely to be fulfilled. It is obvious, however, to remark that amusement is not exactly what one would look for in a record of the certainly benign, but as certainly disagreeable and even disgusting, duties discharged by brave and philanthropic ladies who adopt the noble badge of the Red Cross. Perhaps to that very desire of providing amusement may be attributed the scanty account which Miss Pearson, who appears to have spoken or written "for self and friend," has thought proper to give of the details appertaining to their special functions. But she has chosen rather to write in the character of one who was a mere traveller and general observer than as a nurse and comforter of the sick and wounded, during the late war between Turkey and Serbia; though it is true that she omits no opportunity of picking holes and finding fault in the work and with the personal conduct of persons whose ideas of administration, as regards ambulances and their accessories, differ from her own. Against a certain pretty widow she makes insinuations, and against Colonel Loyd-Lindsay and the National Aid Society she brings charges which, however just their foundation may be, are put forward in a manner irresistibly suggestive of the spite commonly called feminine. She deliberately and frequently mentions the gentleman without any title of courtesy or military rank; a course which, no doubt, she had a perfect right to adopt if she thought it becoming in a lady, but which is decidedly offensive. And she may appear to some readers to parade a little ostentatiously the personal discomforts, annoy-



ances, and indispositions from which she and her companion suffered. Those readers will probably think within themselves that a lady would do well to weigh her liabilities before she starts upon an errand of mercy and philanthropy, and make up her mind to preserve a dignified silence. To complain of dirty sheets on a pleasure-trip is reasonable enough; but in a campaign, in a matter of life and death, such things are beneath consideration. The writer, no doubt, made light of them at the time, and only treasured up the memory of them with a view of filling her pages; but to chronicle such comparative trivialities at all is to run a risk of having it suspected that her heart was not wholly in her grand and sacred mission. Some few statements she has advanced which are really important and worthy of serious attention, based as they are either upon trustworthy authority or upon her own personal experience. For instance, she asserts that in the last battle of the Servian campaign "four thousand Russians fell," the number given to her "afterwards by the Russian adjutant" whom she "had met on board the Deligrad, and who burst into tears as he told the tale." Now, if memory may be trusted, it has been declared over and over again that there were not more than two thousand Russians altogether in the Servian army. She states, moreover, at p. 172, that "no quarter was given," as if that were the general rule. She relates that the Servians, "gentle and courteous fellows," were "kicked about by the Russians with oaths and blasphemy," and that when it was objected, "You come here to help; why override the natives thus?" the answer, which she heard, was, "Help! help a set of curs? No; we come to open our road to Constantinople; and you English cannot and shall not prevent it." She draws a very displeasing picture of General Tcherniaeff and his aides-de-camp, haughty and bullying; and she gibbets a "Russian officer" who "had kicked a poor woman with his spurred boot because he thought she had cheated him of a piastre." Of another Russian, presumably an officer, she says: "One of them, on hearing we were English, spat at my feet, and on my asking if he did that on purpose to insult my country he did it again." However, she has hardly a higher opinion of the Turk than of the Russian, or of Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, apparently, than of either. Turk is pot, she seems to think, and Russian is kettle; and, as regards both of them, she seriously asks, "Is it right to send assistance to such savages?" The assistance she means is such as she and the societies of the Red Cross afford; and the ground on which she would withhold it is that "no quarter is given" on either side, the proof being that "in all Servia there was but one wounded Turk, and we have reason to believe there were no wounded Serbs or Russians in the Turkish ambulances." And, if anyone should ask how this is to be reconciled with what is said of the "Turkish prisoners" at p. 253, the answer is that they were taken at a very early date; for "the Servians did give quarter till the Russians came." But are no prisoners taken now, in Europe or Asia, on either side? And, even if there were not, it would be surely the more reason for teaching humanity by example. Yet our sister of the Red Cross says:—"A man whose hands are red with the blood of some helpless and wounded enemy—is he to come back, possibly wounded himself, and be treated with every care and kindness? Humanity itself revolts against it." Yet one would say that humanity, Christian humanity, asks no questions, judges no man; it does but relieve suffering, the suffering of the wild beast as well as of the civilised being, hoping from gratitude a transformation not otherwise, perhaps, to be effected. Moreover, example is better than precept. On the whole, our sister of the Red Cross has written a book which is more likely to commend itself to the public for its brief sketch of Servian history and for its descriptions of places and persons and adventures in Servia than for its writer's spirit and tone.

Anybody who proposes to visit any of the places treated of in *South by East*, by G. F. Rodwell, Science-Master in Marlborough College (Marcus Ward and Co.), may be strongly recommended to take a preliminary canter through the pages of that interesting and instructive volume, abounding with evidences of intelligent study, profound appreciation, refined taste, and general cultivation. Take the volume bodily, as a delightful companion, one would say, if it were not that the book is too large to be comfortably stowed away among such baggage as the ordinary tourist is wont to carry. In a lady's trunk, however, it would go easily; and it would help to pass away most agreeably those hours of evening which are found to hang so heavily within the walls of the dreary hotel. It is well said to be provided "with numerous illustrations;" for in number they exceed a hundred, and for excellence they are as noticeable as for number. The author qualifies his work as "notes of travel in Southern Europe;" and he has neither studied continuity nor laid himself out for such formal description as may be found in the guide-books, but he has "jotted down ideas and impressions which presented themselves" from time to time as he journeyed from spot to spot. Let us glance at a few of the themes upon which he discourses. He commences with his "general impressions of Northern Italy;" and, on his way thither, he has an opportunity of judging whether he shall side with those who find the passage through the tunnel of Mont Cenis oppressive or with those who do not. It is a disputed point; and it is pleasant to be able to agree with him that the tunnel "is perfectly ventilated," and that "no discomfort is experienced in passing through it." The many celebrated Italian cities, of course, furnish him with many an occasion for expressing his views and sentiments, and for an unpretentious exhibition of his learning; and it is astonishing that he should have been able to invest an old subject with so much novelty. It is not everybody who will agree with him, however, that "the Campo Santo of Pisa is certainly the most remarkable and beautiful cemetery in Italy." If the pre-eminence in remarkability be granted, yet, especially if site and the consequent prospect count for anything in the choice, the cemetery at Genoa is not unlikely to be preferred for sheer beauty. Monte Cassino and its monastery evidently engraved themselves upon his heart; and he opines that, if a certain combination, which he mentions, of honourable conditions, "conduce most to individual happiness, and to the sum total of earthly felicity," then "the monks of Monte Cassino must be the happiest of men." Indeed, they seem to have inspired him to an outburst of blank verse; at any rate, the pages so filled are not attributed to any hand but his. Then follows a chapter concerning Naples, a chapter to which some of the most striking among the illustrations are attached. After this we are carried off to Messina, Taormina, Catania, Syracuse, Palermo, and Girgenti, Athens, and Cairo. As regards Girgenti, he made it his business to test "the acoustic peculiarity of the cathedral, which has given rise to a good story," a story connected with "the priest in absolutism," and he comes to the conclusion that the story, like most good stories, must have owed its origin rather to a good invention than to truth. In the chapter relating to Athens the author, referring to the progress which the Greeks have lately been making in literature as well as in other things, gives some interesting specimens of the manner in which certain plays of Shakespeare have been translated into modern Greek. He concludes with a funny anecdote, not based upon anything

very new and spun out unconsciously; and indeed, throughout the volume, whenever he indulges, and he does now and then indulge, his facetious vein, he is ponderous and long-winded to the verge of irritation.

The same objection that was made to the "Balaclava" volume of *The Invasion of the Crimea*, by A. W. Kinglake (William Blackwood and Sons), applies also to its successor, the sixth of the "cabinet edition;" and that objection is that, if you once begin to read, you are as helpless in the author's hands as the wedding-guest was in those of the Ancient Mariner, you must go on reading, you cannot refrain from poring over the wonderful story of "Inkerman." This is all very well, and more than very well, for those who have never had the privilege before; but for those whose duty it is simply to announce the appearance of an old favourite, in a new and revised form, it is, though by no means a waste of time, a decided hindrance. Howbeit, the hindrance is of not only a tolerable but a very agreeable kind. Inkerman was in some respects more wonderful than Balaclava; less magnificent, perhaps, but more like war. And yet the former was more prolific than the latter in those examples of individual prowess, of British tens withstanding Russian hundreds, which remind one of the feats performed by David's mighty men, or of the exploits sung by Homer to the everlasting renown of Achilles, Diomed, Ajax, Hector, Deiphobus, Æneas, and other Grecian and Trojan heroes, and which modern science might have been supposed to have rendered obsolete and irrenewable. We hold our breath as we read of the stupendous charge delivered by Colonel Daubeny and his thirty men against a battalion some six hundred strong; or, before that event took place, as we contemplate the incidents which occurred in the neighbourhood of the Sandbag Battery, the peril and the constancy of the Guards, the agony of the Duke of Cambridge, and the rescue of the threatened colours. Well may we "remember, remember the fifth of November," not for the perpetuation of religious animosity but for the commemoration of gallant deeds, when "our thin English lines" strove against the "huge Russian masses," and when our French allies stood manfully by us. The volume just now derives additional interest from the bearing it has upon the charges and counter-charges of "atrocities;" for it shows how General Canrobert and Lord Raglan were led to combine "in denouncing to Prince Mentschikoff the atrocious acts of his soldiery." One of their victims was an officer, who was at the time Adjutant of the 95th, and whose experience must have led him to form a high idea of a human being's vitality, but a low one of either his foes' or his friends' humanity; for it appears that after he, though wounded, had been fired at, prodded with bayonets, belaboured with musket-butts, and left for dead by the Russians, he was lifted up and "banged down heavily on the ground" by some well-meaning English soldiers, just to discover if he were still alive. That officer is believed to be living yet; and it is, perhaps, as much owing to his experience of friendly treatment as to anything else that "he speaks with no savageness of his assailants, and is quite ready to make full allowance for the excesses of a soldiery excited and fighting in brushwood."

#### MUSICAL EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Dr. Hullah has laid before the Committee of Privy Council on Education the report of his fifth annual inspection of the training colleges in Great Britain, and of his examinations of the students in music. The number of students who presented themselves was unprecedentedly large, being 1964, or 116 in excess of the largest number in any previous year; and the quality of the instruction given in the colleges has continued to improve. There is, however, Dr. Hullah states, no sensible decrease in the number of students who enter the colleges without any musical skill or science whatever; and, as a proof of this, out of the 1964 students who presented themselves at his examinations, and the majority of whom had been pupil teachers, 803 admitted that they had entered their colleges wholly ignorant of music.

As to the possibility of enabling such students to become satisfactory teachers of singing by note, the inspector points out that it would involve a sacrifice of time which the colleges are unprepared to make, and an amount of labour on the part of the students which it is unreasonable to expect should be long sustained. In other words, Dr. Hullah holds that, if the future teachers in the elementary schools of the country are to be really competent to instruct their pupils in the art of singing at sight, their own musical education must be commenced when they are themselves at school, instead of being left to the short period of their stay in the colleges.

Dr. Hullah reports, as to the actual results of his examinations, that there were very few failures, and of these the majority were in students from Scottish colleges; but this he ascribes not to any inferiority, incapability, or disinclination for music on the part of the Scottish people, but to the fact that the students had come up to Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen from distant rural districts, where it is almost impossible to obtain instruction. In the Scottish training colleges, the inspector says that not only is vocal music taught skilfully and zealously, but instrumental music also, and far more systematically and generally than in the English.

In regard to instrumental music, the number of students able to "accompany" themselves is reported to be steadily increasing, and at Liverpool, Wandsworth, Lincoln, and York, all the students receive instruction in instrumental music, while at Culham College there is a band of wind instruments. On the other hand, Dr. Hullah mentions a case in which the musical instructor of a female training college, a professor of the highest rank, had offered, without cost to the college, to instruct the students in the pianoforte; but his offer was declined.

The experience of another year's work leads the inspector to adhere to the scepticism he had already expressed as to the existence of entire musical incapacity, even in persons who have attained middle life without giving any attention to music, and he holds to his absolute disbelief in its existence among young persons. As an instance, he cites a case where students were presented to him as "voiceless and earless," but who possessed, as he found on investigation, contralto voices in as yet unformed conditions, so that they had consequently great difficulty in using their "second registers" at all, and greater in passing from one register to the other.

A part of Dr. Hullah's system of examination consists in hearing each student sing a solo previously studied, and here he notes an improvement not only in execution but in the selection—"the list of songs to be sung in some of the colleges might," he adds, "have satisfied the most critical taste, including, as they often did, fairly representative compositions of the very best masters."

Dr. Hullah concludes by insisting upon the importance of teaching the children in the elementary schools to sing by note, instead of, as at present is generally the case, to sing only "by ear." One means of effecting an improvement in this respect would, Dr. Hullah urges, be by the extension of musical inspection from the training colleges to the elementary schools, and he submits to the Committee of Council a plan for carrying out his suggestion.

#### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

##### EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN LONDON UNIVERSITY.

###### FIRST CLASS B.A. ONLY.

ENGLISH.—First Class: J. W. Greig (Exhibition), University College; W. T. A. Barber, Caius College, Cambridge, and A. G. Leonard, University College (equal). Second Class: A. Barker, Borough-road Training College and private study; T. Coppock, Owens College; R. A. Freeman, private study. Third Class: A. M. Shelverton, King's College and private study; H. L. Ede, Owens College; T. Capsey, Lane, Indep. and Owens Colleges; G. E. Ford, University and Harrison's Coll.; P. H. Lockhart, University Coll. LATIN.—First Class: H. H. C. Thurston (Exhibition), Stonyhurst College; T. F. Althaus, University College; J. P. Crowley, St. Stanislaus College, Tullamore; A. Hillard, New College, Eastbourne, and T. Slater, Stonyhurst College (equal); J. Browne, Stonyhurst College, and W. H. Findlay, Merton College, Oxford (equal); C. T. Galton, Beaumont College; J. De Courcy Atkins, private study; J. Priestley, Owens College. Second Class: A. W. Ward, Wesley College, Sheffield; H. M. Shelverton, King's College and private study; A. Hughes, Owens College; T. Hickson, private study. Third Class: E. D. Stern, private tuition; T. Coppock, Owens College; O. E. Bodington, Giggleswick School.

FRENCH.—First Class: T. F. Althaus, University College (prize); J. J. Beuzemakers, private study, obtained the number of marks qualifying for the Exhibition or for the Prize. Second Class: E. D. Stern, private tuition. Third Class: J. Taylor, Didsbury College and private study; W. T. A. Barber, Caius College, Cambridge; W. H. Findlay, Merton College, Oxford; O. E. Bodington, Giggleswick School.

GERMAN.—First Class: T. F. Althaus, University College (prize); J. J. Beuzemakers, private study; C. T. Galton, Beaumont College.

###### FIRST B.A. AND FIRST B.Sc. CONJOINTLY.

MATHEMATICS.—First Class: W. H. Gunston, first B.A. (Exhibition), St. John's College, Cambridge; J. Lammor, first B.Sc., St. John's College, Cambridge, obtained the number of marks qualifying for the Exhibition or for the Prize. Second Class: A. E. Steinhilber, first B.A., Owens College; W. T. A. Barber, first B.A., Caius College, Cambridge. Third Class: W. Deffries, first B.A., University College; A. Hughes, first B.A., Owens College; J. De Courcy Atkins, first B.A., private study; J. M'Grath, first B.A., St. Stanislaus College, Tullamore.

###### FIRST B.Sc. AND PRELIMINARY M.D. CONJOINTLY.

CHEMISTRY.—First Class: C. F. Cross, first B.Sc. (Exhibition), King's and Owens Colleges, and W. H. Thomas, first B.Sc. (disqualified by age for the Exhibition), Royal College of Chemistry (equal). Second Class: A. H. N. Lewers, Prel. Sci., University College; A. Barron, Prel. Sci., Owens College. Third Class: C. E. Cassal, Prel. Sci., University College; H. I. Bell, first B.Sc., private study; H. Marriott, first B.Sc. and Prel. Sci., Owens College, and H. Pearce, first B.Sc., University College (equal); F. W. Stoddart, first B.Sc. and Prel. Sci., University College, Bristol.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.—First Class: J. Lammor, first B.Sc. (Arnott Exhibition and Medal), St. John's College, Cambridge; M. J. Jackson, first B.Sc. (Arnott Medal), University College. Second Class: H. E. Harrison, first B.Sc., University College, and H. Pearce, first B.Sc. (equal), University College. Third Class: E. L. Adeney, Prel. Sci., Guy's Hospital, and O. J. Currie, Prel. Sci., Guy's Hospital.

BOTANY.—First Class: P. N. Bose, first B.Sc. and Prel. Sci., University College. Second Class: W. H. Horrocks, Prel. Sci., Owens College; H. Edmonds, first B.Sc., private study; H. Jones, Prel. Sci., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; H. Hoole, Prel. Sci., Charing-cross Hospital, and G. H. S. Pearson, first B.Sc., private study (equal). Third Class: W. H. Hill, first B.Sc. and Prel. Sci., University College; D. J. Rygate, Prel. Sci., London Hospital.

ZOOLOGY.—First Class: S. J. Hickson, first B.Sc. and Prel. Sci. (Exhibition), University College; S. H. C. Martin, first B.Sc. and Prel. Sci., University College. Second Class: D. D. Day, Prel. Sci., St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Third Class: P. N. Bose, first B.Sc. and Prel. Sci., University College; H. Edmonds, first B.Sc., private study; A. G. Salmon, Prel. Sci., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; G. H. S. Pearson, first B.Sc., private study.

A scheme for the foundation of the Langton Fellowship at Owens College was agreed upon at a meeting of the subscribers yesterday week. The fund, which already amounts to £4286, will be divided into two parts—five sixths to be appropriated to the Langton Fellowship, and the other one sixth to the Langton History Scholarship.

The *Gazette* announces the issue of letters patent declaring that the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts and Bachelor and Doctor of Laws and of Medicine, hereafter to be granted or conferred by the University of the Cape of Good Hope, shall be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom and in the colonies and possessions of the Crown throughout the world, as fully as if the said degrees had been granted by a University of the United Kingdom.

The division lists of the Oxford local examinations have been issued. There has been a large increase of candidates over the number examined last year, the total this year being 2304—namely, 1671 juniors, and 633 seniors; 990 passed in the junior division and 412 in the senior. Of the seniors 21 passed in the first division. The first named in the order of merit is that of H. T. Lilley, of Bermondsey, aged eighteen, from St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark; 33 were placed in the second class, and 358 in the third. Of the juniors, 99 passed in the first division. F. W. Kellett, of Liverpool, aged fourteen, from Kingswood School, Bath, is the first in order of merit; 177 were in the second division, and 714 in the third.

The following is a list of the candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination recently held at Burlington House:—Messrs. Alexander Thom, Samuel John Thompson, Edward Salisbury Brander, Robert Manser, Robert Neil Campbell, George Augustus Emerson, Henry Adey, Fakir Chundra Chatterjee, Edmund Tulley, Alfred William Frederick Street, Charles Henry Bennett, David Charles Davidson, Henry Peerce Jervis, Henry Charles Harding Peacocke, Beranji Nasarvangi Koyaji, William Henry Thornhill, Arthur Francis Sargent, Manekjee Eduljee Reporter, and Robert Henry Robinson. Twenty-eight candidates competed for nineteen appointments. Twenty-six were reported qualified, and two retired from the examination.

The attention of students for the Bar is called to the following rules for the Michaelmas examination for pass certificates:—Students admitted after Dec. 31, 1872, are required to have passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects of Roman civil law, the law of real and personal property, common law, and equity. No student shall be examined until he shall have kept nine terms, except that students admitted after that day shall have the option of passing the examination in Roman civil law at any time after having kept four terms. Each student proposing to submit himself for examination in October will be required to enter his name personally or by letter at the treasurer's or steward's office of the Inn of Court to which he belongs on or before Wednesday, Oct. 10 next; and he will further be required to state in writing whether his object in offering himself for examination is to obtain a certificate preliminary to a call to the Bar, or whether he is merely desirous of passing the examination in Roman civil law under the above-mentioned rule. The examination will commence on Monday, Oct. 22 next, at ten, on "The Law of Real and Personal Property;" Tuesday morning, Oct. 23, at ten, on "Common Law;" Wednesday morning, Oct. 24, at ten, on "Roman Law;" and in the afternoon, at two, on "Constitutional Law and Legal History;" Thursday morning, Oct. 25, at ten, on "Equity." Only students admitted prior to Jan. 1, 1873, and who are candidates for a pass certificate, have an option in passing in constitutional law, &c.

Under the new scheme of the Charity Commissioners for the Administration of the King's School, Canterbury, the boys will attend religious services at the cathedral as heretofore, unless exemption from such attendance be claimed by the parent or guardian. The Head Master, who must be a member of the Church of England, and a graduate of some University in the United Kingdom, will receive a fixed stipend of £200 a year, and a capitation grant on a scale for the attendance of boys.





RUINS OF NICOPOLIS AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT—SKETCHED FROM THE SHORE OF THE DANUBE.



NICOPOLIS: LOWER PART OF THE CITY, NEAR THE DANUBE.  
SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.





MORNING HYMN AT SEBASTIAN BACH'S. BY T. E. ROSENTHAL.

BY PERMISSION OF THE BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

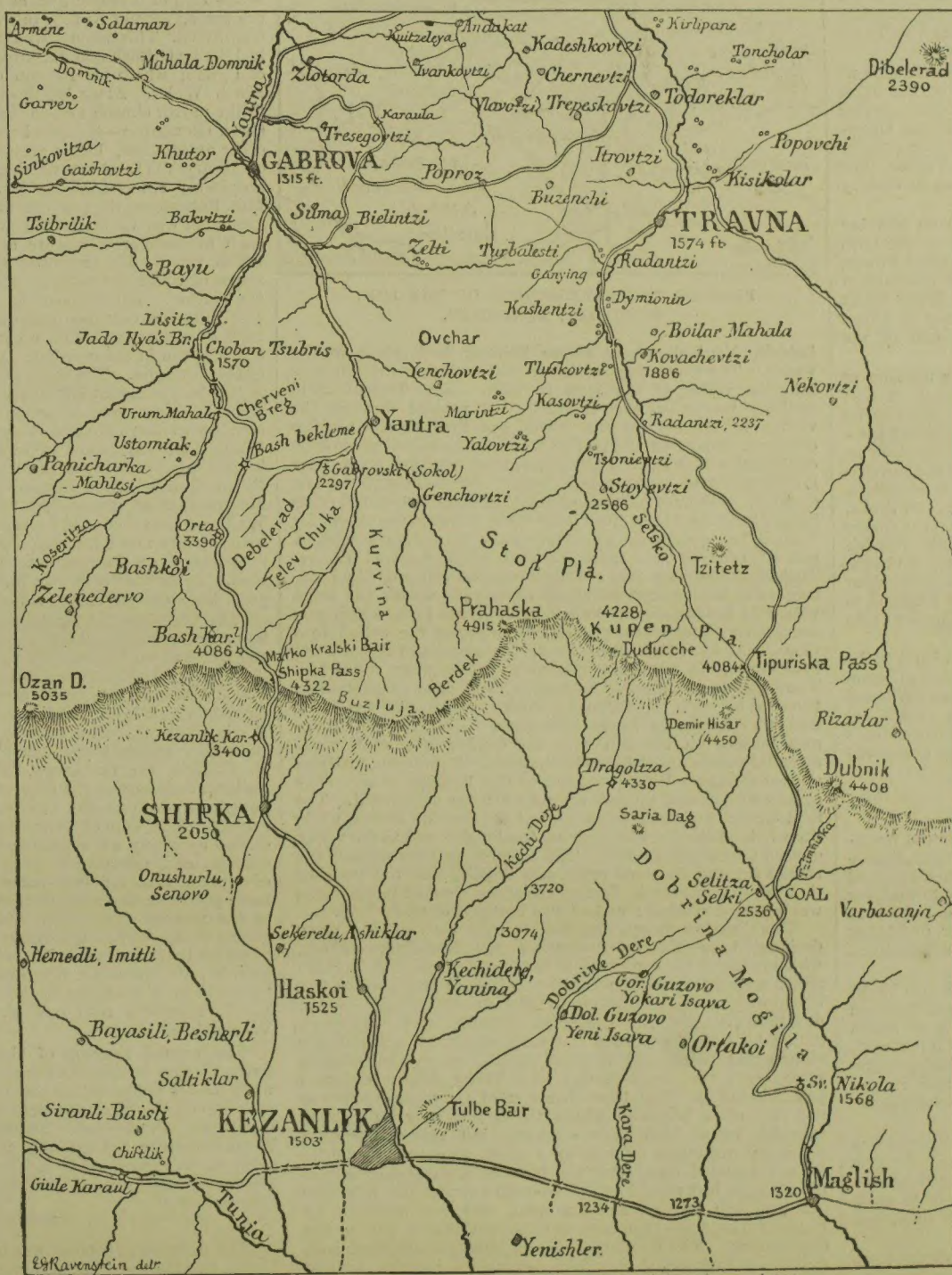




THE WAR: MASSACRES AT BAYAZID, IN ASIA.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

### THE SHIPKA PASS.

Our Map of the country extending about twenty miles north and south of the Balkan range of mountains, between Gabrova and Kezanlik, including the road over the Shipka Pass and those which cross the mountains farther eastward, descending south into the Tundja Valley, will assist the comprehension of recent military actions in that part of the seat of war. The advance of Suleiman Pasha from Kezanlik, with his army of thirty thousand men, after the retreat of the Russians to the north of the Balkans, occasioned some of the most obstinate and sanguinary conflicts that have yet taken place. The Russians had left but weak defences in the Shipka Pass; and on the 21st ult., when their positions up there hardly withstood the first attack of Suleiman Pasha, they had great cause to fear the result. Next day, however, only a musketry engagement took place, the Turks constructing batteries and shelter trenches. On the 23rd a violent attack upon the Pass was made from three sides, but during the day the first Russian reinforcement, consisting of a brigade of Rifles, arrived, and these troops succeeded in capturing a height on the right flank. The eclipse of the moon put an end to the fighting. On the 24th a lively cannonade was maintained against the Russians, who, however, still held all their positions. On the 25th a heavy artillery fire was directed upon the Pass; and on the same day Suleiman Pasha was reinforced by the Philippopolis division. He had then, apparently, only one redoubt to take in the Pass; but to reach this would be a fearful difficulty, as the outworks were situated very high up, at an almost inaccessible point. The redoubt, too, could scarcely be reached with shell from ordinary artillery, and it was found necessary to bring up mortars. The water supply to the fort, however, had been cut off by the Turks. They were by this time in possession of three points commanding the inlet, the centre, and the outlet of the Pass. The fighting had been terrific, and it continued altogether seven days. The Turks



MAP OF THE SHIPKA PASS OVER THE BALKANS.

assaulted the positions with reckless bravery, such as has seldom been recorded in the history of any war. The Russians, too, struggled desperately, firing all kinds of *mitraille*, showing that they were short of ammunition. The bayonet was freely used, charges and counter-charges being made within twenty yards of the position. Reinforcements were arriving throughout the engagement, fresh men were constantly brought into the fight, the Turks down in the valley and along the steep ridges maintaining an incessant struggle, one moment repelling an attack and the next making one. The carnage was something fearful. No exact plan or account of the battles has been issued, and no description is possible except this—that the fighting took place over the tops of the mountains, and that many thousands of troops were struggling desperately for the final possession of one of the highest summits. Unhappily, the moonlight permitted the combat to be carried on by night as well as by day, thus lending additional horror to the struggle. At last, one day about the middle of last week, Suleiman Pasha desisted from the attempt to storm the positions of the Shipka Pass. He left five thousand Turkish dead between the Shipka village and the fringes of Mount St. Nicholas. Cannonades have since been exchanged. There remain still formally confronting the Russians a few battalions of Egyptians, with some cannon on the heights, and a few miscellaneous battalions in Shipka. The Russian commander, General Radetsky, is now holding the Pass with the 14th Division, a brigade of the 9th Division, the Rifles, the Bulgarians, and a detachment of Foot Cossacks, with strong artillery. From an expression attributed to him, we infer that he thinks it quite possible that he may be again attacked. But General Nepokoitschitzky, the Chief of the Staff, having examined the positions last week, refused to change them, and has sent the Second Division and the detachment of the Eleventh Division away from Shipka, as being no longer required there. The figures in our Map show the height above sea level.



## POLITICAL MATTERS.

The Liberal clubs of Leigh and Tyldesley had an excursion to Hawarden on Saturday last. In responding to a vote of thanks, Mr. Gladstone spoke of the advantages of co-operation, especially in reference to working-class amusements. Turning to public affairs, he said that he had been accused of using violent language; but he denied that he had used stronger language than the circumstances required. He spoke of the Turkish Government as one that had put itself beyond the pale of belief, except where its statements were confirmed in other quarters; and he referred to the evidence of Colonel Wellesley as disproving the charges which had been brought against the Russians by the Turkish Government at the very time that the cruelties perpetrated by its own armies had caused the German Government to remonstrate with it. Cruelties had, however, been committed by the Bulgarians in revenge; but he trusted that the Russians would treat the guilty persons in a way exactly the reverse of that in which the Turkish Government treated the Mohammedans who committed the atrocities in Bulgaria last year. He hoped the Russian Government would deliver the oppressed provinces without turning the work to selfish aims, and then it would earn immortal glory.

A great demonstration of the members of the Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire Conservative Associations was held in Manchester last Saturday. Resolutions of complete confidence in the policy, past and present, of the existing Government were passed, and the meeting was addressed by several members of Parliament and prominent local Conservatives.

General Sir A. H. Gordon, M.P., was present at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone for a public hall at Old Meldrum on Saturday last. At the banquet which followed, replying to a toast, the gallant General said he considered the Ministerial statements which had been made were tantamount to an assurance that this country would not go to war until Parliament had decided the question. Subsequently, replying on behalf of the House of Commons, he referred to the obstruction which had been offered to the transaction of public business by Irish members, and said it was absolutely necessary that next Session such rules should be passed as would prevent the recurrence of the obstruction, and if Irish members lost the privileges which minorities now had, it was entirely their own blame. He expressed himself in favour of continuing the Scotch Board of Education as a permanent institution.

Mr. Thomson Gibson Bowles, the Conservative candidate for Darlington at the last election, addressed a public meeting there last Monday night on the Eastern Question. The acts of Russia were, he contended, largely tinged with savagery, cruelty, and brutality. Russia had stirred up this war by fomenting rebellions in Herzegovina and Servia. The Bulgarian atrocities were exaggerated by Mr. Baring, who said there were 2000 more people killed at Batak than was actually the case. India was menaced by the war. Turkey was the outside shell of the barrier to India, and if that was pierced then the road to India, which lay through Turkey, would be open. He deprecated the proposal that England should seize Egypt. The Turks, he said, were fighting our battles. If the Russians succeeded they would take Armenia and the Euphrates Valley, the direct road to India. Every Englishman should hope, for the sake of his country, that the Turks would succeed in repelling the invasion of Russia.

Dr. Kenealy addressed a meeting of his constituents at Hanley on Monday. He praised the conduct of the Irish obstructives, and said that they had done more public service during the past Session than the whole of the Liberal Opposition. He denounced the Russians as guilty of far greater cruelties than ever had been committed by the Turks. The object of Russia in invading Turkey was, he said, to destroy our rule in India.

At a meeting of Home Rulers held at Hull on Monday night—Mr. Parnell, M.P., in the chair—a lecture on the Irish Parliamentary policy was delivered by Mr. J. O'Connor Power, M.P. The speakers contended that the policy of obstruction in Parliament, if continued, was calculated to bring about good results and to increase the feeling in favour of Home Rule. Resolutions in support of Home Rule and of the obstructive policy were passed.

Sir Charles Dilke, M.P. for Chelsea, addressed a meeting of his constituents on Tuesday night in the vestry hall of that borough. Lord Kensington, M.P., took the chair. Sir Charles Dilke reviewed the past Session, and urged the necessity for a redistribution of political power. On the Eastern Question he said he blamed the past conduct of negotiations by the Government, but could not sympathise with the eulogists of Russia. It seemed unlikely that the war would end this year, and it was, therefore, the less necessary that they should discuss the future of the Turkish Empire. Should the break up of the Turkish dominion in Europe come, he hoped that the claims of Greece would not be overlooked, or, in the interests not so much of England as of the Egyptian people, the claims of England to hold rule in Egypt. A vote of confidence in Sir Charles Dilke was passed.

The leaders of the Conservative party in Bradford and in the Northern Division of the West Riding have resolved upon establishing a club which will be known as the Bradford and County Conservative Club. The president of the club is the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., and the vice-presidents Mr. F. S. Powell and Mr. W. Fison. Many leading Conservatives have already joined the club.

## WORK AND WAGES.

A meeting took place last Monday, at Bolton, between representatives of the master cotton-spinners and of the operatives—12,000 of the latter being now unemployed, owing to a proposal to reduce wages 5 per cent. The operatives offered to work for two years at the old wages if the masters would engage that no reduction shall be made. The masters, however, insist that the present state of trade demands a reduction, and declined the proposal. The strike, therefore, continues.

At Barnsley, a largely attended meeting of the South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire Miners' Council was held on Monday to consider the demand of the coalowners of South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire for a reduction of 5 per cent, made at Sheffield. A long discussion took place, the question being debated from every possible standpoint; and it was unanimously resolved not to submit to any reduction whatever, or to refer the matter to arbitration.

The manager of the Silkstone and Dodworth Collieries has offered certain terms to the men on strike at one of the pits under his management. The terms were considered by the York Miners' Association, and a decision was made to refer the dispute to arbitration. The strike affects 4000 men, and has lasted sixteen weeks.

The limestone miners in the district of Staffordshire have resolved to strike against the reduction of 6d. per day of which the masters have given notice.

At a meeting of the Manchester master builders on Tuesday it was stated that no member of the association had conceded the demands of the men on strike, and that over 2300

were at work for the associated employers. The following resolution was agreed to:—"That no other wages or rules be offered to the men than those now in force; that the non-union workmen be retained in preference to the old society men; and that efforts be continued to fill the shops with non-union labour."

The Clyde lock-out still drags along. Dulness pervades all the shipbuilding yards, the majority of the men being still idle. The men state their willingness to resume work in a body whenever a satisfactory basis for arbitration shall have been agreed to.

After fourteen weeks of a partial strike, followed by a general lock-out, the miners of Fife and Clackmannan have yielded in face of an empty exchequer, and have resolved, by a vote by ballot, to accept the terms offered them a week ago by the masters.

## THE BATTLE ON THE LOM.

The small map we have engraved will enable our readers to follow the accounts of the Battle on the Lom, which was fought on the 30th ult. (Thursday week). At the commencement of the engagement the Russians occupied Karahasankoi, in advance of the Black Lom, and Popkoi, behind that river. The Turks held Haidarkoi and Sarna Sufiar in force, but had also occupied the Sakar Tepe, opposite Yazlar (Ayaslar). The fight resulted in the whole of the Russian forces being driven beyond the river; and, finding their positions there untenable, they have since evacuated Popkoi and Gagovo, and concentrated their forces further to the rear.

The battle was commenced in the morning by a forward movement of the divisions of Medjid Pasha, who formed the right wing, and Fuad and Sabit Pashas, who formed the centre. Medjid Pasha attacked the village of Karahasankoi. His troops advancing with great determination drove the Russians through it. His right also attacked the village of



PLAN OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF THE LOM, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30.

Bekirin Yenikoi, where severe fighting took place in the woods. The Russians were driven pell-mell down the heights into the valley of the Lom beneath. The Turkish field artillery was splendidly handled. It pushed through the village to the end of the bluffs, and fired on the retiring columns. Meanwhile Sabit Pasha fiercely assaulted the village of Bashislar with equal success, from his position on a lofty hill crowned by a three-gun battery overlooking the whole country. Mahomet Ali then ordered the bugler to sound cease firing along the whole line; and three tremendous cheers for "Allah" rang along the whole line of the triumphant troops. A general advance was then sounded amid renewed cheers. Turkish skirmishers then swarmed into the valley of the Lom, across the bridge, and advanced eagerly to attack the large village of Haidarkoi, on the left bank of the Lom, which was occupied without severe opposition, bringing the action to a close. At five in the afternoon all the captured villages burst into flames. It was a magnificent spectacle when night fell. The Russians had a heavy battery of three guns in position on the road between Haidarkoi and Popkoi, and during the battle had two batteries of heavy field guns. The Turkish three-gun battery on the hill with the head-quarter staff made splendid practice at the Russian battery. A plunging fire from a great elevation dismounted one of the Russian guns. The other two limbered up and retired when the village fell. The field batteries covered the retreat of the Russian troops, while the whole of the Turkish guns on the heights and in the valley opened a tremendous fire. The Turkish artillery pushed the retreat till the Russians evacuated Popkoi, and the tents of their camp were struck. During the action General Baker Pasha was reported missing; he had two horses shot under him.

The Russian troops attacked formed part of the army designated in Russian despatches the Rustchuk column, which is under the command of the Cesarewitch. The Turkish forces were strong columns of Eyoub Pasha's army, which had been brought up from Rasgrad. The severest struggle of the day took place at the village of Karahasankoi. Mahomet Ali Pasha says it was of a desperate character, and that the village was taken and retaken several times—the Russian report says six times—before the Turks finally obtained possession of it. The true character of the engagement was not that of a battle in which forces that may be deemed tolerably equal tried their strength, but rather that of a stubborn resistance offered by a small to a vastly superior force, continued long after the hope of a successful issue of the struggle had passed away. General Leonoff had only 3000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and ten guns, and was attacked by 12,000 Turks, more than that number not taking part in the engagement. The Russians were continually outflanked, and, as often as they hoped they had defended a position against the enemy in front, saw battalions passing on the right hand and the left to positions in their rear. The commander of the 13th Corps did not think fit to send troops to the support of General Leonoff, who therefore fell back, with a loss of not more than five hundred men.

## GENERAL GRANT IN SCOTLAND.

The freedom of the city of Edinburgh was presented yesterday week to General Grant, ex-President of the United States of America, in the Free Church Assembly Hall, in the presence of a large concourse of the citizens, nearly 2200 tickets having been issued for the ceremony. An enthusiastic reception was accorded to General Grant. The Burgess ticket was written on parchment and inclosed in a silver casket. On the ticket was an inscription stating that the honour was conferred in testimony of the respect entertained for General Grant both as a great soldier and as a statesman, and in appreciation of the line of policy pursued by him to establish and maintain friendly relations between the United States of America and Great Britain. The Lord Provost presided, and made the presentation. General Grant briefly acknowledged the honour conferred on him, which, he said, he regarded also as an honour done to his country. The American nation was proud of Scotland, and of the citizens it sent to them. At the close of the proceedings cheers were given for General and Mrs. Grant. Over the chair were hung the national flags of Britain and the United States.

General Grant, Mrs. Grant, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and Lady Falshaw, and a party of other ladies and gentlemen visited the Tay Bridge and the Mars training-ship Dundee, on Saturday, returning to Edinburgh in the evening. The General, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and Mr. Skinner, Town Clerk of Edinburgh, afterwards attended the officers' mess of the 78th Highlanders, in Edinburgh Castle, to which a large number of officers in the district were also invited.

On Sunday forenoon General Grant and his party attended Divine Service in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, along with the Lord Provost and Lady Falshaw. The Rev. Mr. Bush preached. They afterwards had luncheon at the Town Clerk's residence in George-square, and in the afternoon were present at the service in St. Giles's Church, when the Rev. Professor Flint preached.

On Monday the General and his party paid a visit to Melrose. He arrived at Dunrobin Castle on Tuesday evening, and remained the guest of the Duke of Sutherland for a few days. At Perth he breakfasted, and at Inverness had a conversation with the Provost in reference to the proposal to present him with the freedom of the borough. All along the route to Golspie the ex-President was warmly welcomed.

General Grant has arranged to pay another visit to Dundee in the course of next week. The town has extensive trade, principally in jute fabrics, with the United States, and it is understood that General Grant wishes to see some of the great manufactories at which the cloth is produced.

## ARCHÆOLOGY.

The British Archæological Congress went on Thursday week up the Vale of Glynndyfrdwy, to the site of the house of the famous Welsh chieftain, Owen Glendower, and afterwards visited Corwen, and made the ascent of the Gaer. On Friday the archæologists went to Dolgelly by a special train. Thence they proceeded, some in carriages, and some on foot another way, to the ruin of Cymmer, or, as it is now called by the people of the place, Vanner Abbey, in the lonely and secluded valley of Glandwyd. This was a Cistercian monastery, and was founded in 1198 by Griffith and Meredydd, lords of Merioneth, and sons of Cynan, who was the son of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales. After luncheon at Dolgelly, visits were paid to the parish church and to the supposed Parliament House of Owen Glendower—the said house, according to Mr. Brock and other antiquaries, being certainly not earlier than the reign of Henry VIII. After visiting Pale, where they were most hospitably entertained by Mr. Henry Robertson, M.P., and Mrs. Robertson, the party returned to Llangollen. Saturday's excursion was to the fertile and lovely Vale of Clwyd. The chief archæological feature at Denbigh is the ruined castle, which was visible crowning the summit of the hill, on the slopes of which the town is built, long before the train reached the station. The walls of the castle are in fair preservation, especially the entrance gateway, over which is a statue of an Earl of Lancaster. The return to Llangollen was made by special train in the evening. Monday was the last day proper of the Congress. The excursion was to Mostyn and Holywell. A goodly contingent left by special train and arrived at Mostyn about eleven, proceeding to Mostyn Hall, where, by the courtesy of Lord Mostyn, they inspected his choice store of Welsh manuscripts and other relics, all full of interest. An interesting document on view was a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth to hold the Eisteddfod at Caerwys in 1563. From Mostyn the party proceeded to Holywell, and visited Winifred's Well and the remains of Basingwerk Abbey; but the inclement weather very much interfered with the day's programme. In the evening, on the return to Llangollen, several papers were read. By invitation of Sir W. W. Wynn, the president of the year, the members visited Llangedwin on Tuesday.

The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society has recently been making excursions in various parts of the county; and on Wednesday week a similar society of Dorsetshire visited Lulworth and examined the objects of interest in that neighbourhood. The meeting of the Wiltshire archæologists, which began on the 23rd ult., extended over three days, Warminster being the general rendezvous. The Marquis of Bath (the society's president), Sir J. Lubbock, M.P., Sir J. E. Phillips, Sir G. Arney, Lord Heytesbury, and Canon Jackson took part in the proceedings. Among those who read papers on the occasion was Canon Jackson, choosing as his subject "The Vale of Warminster." The Rev. Canon concluded by giving a few peculiarities of language found in the county; and, referring in passing to population, said he was of opinion, from old rent-books he had seen, that there were more people in the rural districts 500 years ago than there are at the present time. The Rev. A. C. Smith read a paper giving an account of the origin of tavern signs in Wiltshire, of which there are some 700, which were enumerated. The Rev. W. W. Ravenhill, Recorder of Andover, read a paper on "Justice in Warminster in the Olden Time;" while the Rev. H. T. Kingdom read one on "An Early Service in the Vernacular."

The annual meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society at Cirencester was concluded on Thursday week, under the presidency of Earl Bathurst. At the evening meeting on the first day Professor Rolleston gave an address on "The Pre-historic Interments of Gloucestershire." Besides visiting the interesting antiquities of the town, the party made excursions to the Roman villa at Chedworth and the church windows at Fairford. The next meeting will be held at Bristol.

The Braemar gathering was held on Thursday week at Mar Castle, in presence of a large number of spectators. Viscount Macduff headed the Fife Highlanders, and Lieutenant-Colonel Farquharson was in command of the Farquharson men. Both clans mustered in force; but the Queen and the members of the Royal family, in consequence of bad weather, did not travel from Balmoral. The rain fell heavily nearly all day.



## WOMANKIND IN TURKEY.

BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

The description of a Turkish lady in her carriage, given in the last number of the *Illustrated London News*, would be incomplete without mention of the exquisitely lovely little children, boys and girls, who accompany the grown-up ladies on their shopping expeditions. I know no more angelic-looking little darling than a Turkish boy or girl of from three to six years old. The girls, in particular, are very often quite as fair as the golden-haired little sylph crouching on the Persian rug, and peeping into an illuminated manuscript, in Mr. Leighton's admirable picture of "Study" in the Royal Academy. Since that disastrous Eastern Question has once more come to the front, and war's alarms have been mingled with the muezzin's cry from the minarets of Stamboul, the Turkish mammas have become addicted to dressing up their little boys as soldiers; and often, during December and January last, I used to wonder that General Ignatieff and the personnel of the Russian Embassy were not frightened out of their wits by the spectacle of so many little Osmanli boys in military surtouts with stand-up collars, stiff with embroidery, or with little gilt-hilted scimitars and emblazoned sabretaches trailing at their heels. That Turkish ladies should ride in broughams is quite a recent innovation. Formerly when they went abroad they were conveyed, either in close-curtained horse-litters or in *arabas*—the latter huge waggons, with latticed panels, gaudily painted, but clumsily built, and without springs, which were drawn by oxen with gilded horns and with yokes decorated in crimson and gold. In these primitive equipages they were wont to ride to the Sweet Waters of Europe; and in the summer there were always plenty of *arabas* full of Turkish ladies to be seen at Scutari or on the Asiatic shores of the Bosphorus, where the wealthy Osmanlis have their *yalis* or country houses. Nowadays the Pashas and Beys send to Vienna, and even to Paris, for broughams, but you never see a Turkish lady in a Victoria. Islam would be in danger if a Khanom appeared in an open carriage. There is something else which is sternly forbidden to the Gentle Sex when they come to Pera on Saturdays. All their shopping must be done at the doors; and the shopman—generally a Greek or an Armenian who speaks Turkish—must come to the carriage window with the gloves, or the silks and lace, or the nicknacks which the ladies wish to purchase. An ordinance of the Minister of Police prohibits a Turkish lady from entering any shop in the Frank quarter; and, in the face of this preposterous restriction, I should like to meet with anyone who had the hardihood to assert that the Gentle Sex in Turkey are not *de facto* in a state of slavery. The Pro-Turks (who are more Osmanli than the Osmanlis themselves) will tell me that it is contrary to the manners of the East for a Mohammedan woman to enter the shop of a Giaour; but I maintain that the women of a country should properly influence that country's manners, and that they are entitled to change them for the better when they choose. I do unfeignedly believe that no important reform in the social customs of a people is possible without the acquiescence, active or tacit, of the female sex; and thus I am equally of opinion that if the English ladies had persistently and inflexibly set their faces against the beard and moustache movement and the practice of smoking among male humanity, we should still be fain to go clean shaven or "mutton chop" whiskered, and to invent all kinds of cowardly fables whenever we wished to enjoy a cigar by stealth. English ladies are, in the main, very like English Tories. For awhile they are terrible Protectionists, and will not hear of the expansion of the Suffrage; but when they once find that the concession of Free Trade and Reform can no longer be delayed without danger to the Republic, there are no more ardent Free-Traders and no more advanced Reformers possible.

I am quite aware that there is a great deal to be said about the material comfort and, in degree, about the social liberty enjoyed by the women in Turkey. Although Madame Kibrishi Pasha in her memoirs has very distinctly hinted that a whip of hippopotamus hide is a common instrument of discipline in a Turkish harem, I believe that neither ladies nor slaves are systematically ill-treated by the male Turks, and that the days of the bastinado, the bowstring, and the sack are gone for ever. Let me briefly state the very best points of the case which the Pro-Turks might strive to make out to show that an Ottoman lady has little, if anything, to complain of. She is certainly secluded from the eyes of strangers; but she has a very luxurious and very comfortable home; she has plenty of outdoor amusements, in which she can indulge in the society of her own sex; and she has little to fear from the tyranny or the jealousy of her husband. She may smoke all day, and consume, if she likes, unlimited quantities of confectionery. She may hire parties of female dancers, jugglers, and story-tellers to perform at home for the delectation of herself and her guests. She has the liberty of embroidering, of knitting, of playing on the mandolin or the *santour* (a kind of virginal) as much or as little as ever she pleases. Her husband cannot prevent her from dressing and re-dressing herself a dozen times a day, from talking scandal, from scolding her negroes, and laughing at the withered creatures who are her gaolers, or from yawning and going to sleep on her cushions whenever, like Mrs. Gamp, she feels "so disposed." The most aromatic *toutoun* or tobacco, the most delicious *downdourmas* or lollipops, are hers without stint. She may give afternoon parties, "kettledrums," five o'clock teas, to her female friends as often as ever it pleases her so to do, or she may visit those friends either by invitation or *à l'improviste*, after the manner of the American "surprise parties." The bath is her club. It is not considered *comme il faut* for a *Khanom* to be seen on foot in the narrow lanes of the bazaars; but ladies of the middle classes (if a middle class can be said to exist in a country where social distinction depends, not on inherited rank, but on acquired grade, easily won and easily lost) are still often seen in the Bezesteen, where they worry the stall-keepers well-nigh out of their minds; turn over goods by the hour together without buying anything; vex the tradesmen by offering him derisive prices, and virtually turn his establishment out of windows—at least, they would do so if the establishment had any windows. Until the police interfered lately, the ladies used frequently to install themselves in the best shops of the Bezesteen, turning out the proprietor and his assistants. Then, sending out for *narghiles*, for pastry, coffee, and kibobs, playing backgammon and the Turkish variation of our game of "snip, snap, snorum," and laughing consumedly, they would otherwise behave themselves in a free and independent manner. Yet this very license, which the police of Stamboul were fain to express, only showed that the poor things were pining for the wholesome and rational liberty which the man-Turks deny them. The saturnalia of slaves are always furious; and can you imagine anything more superlatively boisterous than (were it possible) a Trappist playing football, or a convent full of nuns engaged in a game at romps? They have their evening parties, too, these *khanoms*, parties called "*halva* nights," from the halva of honey-cakes which are customarily eaten thereat; and especially there are the winter gatherings round the *tandour*. To make a *tandour* you should get a long dining-room table, from which you must cut off the legs at half their length. Then cut a large hole in

the middle of the table and insert therein a *manghal*, or brazier, full of live charcoal. A carpet is then laid over the table, and a tablecloth over that. The ladies cluster round the *tandour* cross-legged on cushions laid on the floor, and are wrapped from the waist downwards in thick shawls. So everything is very warm and snug. The domestics bring *chibouks* and cigarettes, coffee and sweetmeats; and merriment and conviviality set in, sometimes tending to diversions of the hunt-the-slipper kind; so that occasionally the pan of burning charcoal is tipped over and the live coals are liberally distributed among the garments of the guests. A good many hundreds of houses are burnt every year in Stamboul alone through the oversetting of *tandours*; but the recreation is inexpressibly dear to the Ottoman mind, and is one of the few Oriental customs which is common both to Moslem and to Greek and Armenian ladies.

Now what, it may be asked, could the Gentle Sex in Turkey want more? They are petted; they are spoiled; they are satiated with sweetstuff and tobacco-smoke. They have plenty of fine clothes and jewels. They have no work to do, and they may indulge in any amount of gossip and tittle-tattle with women as idle as they. There are even little *khanoms* who have French and German governesses, and who learn to play the waltz from "Faust" and the "Fille de Madame Angot." Can they require anything more? They require, and they are entitled to, a great deal more, I think—to be able to choose their husbands for themselves; to be able to mingle in the society of upright and educated men; to be able to drive and walk about unmuffled in ridiculous nose-bags—to be Free, in a word. And, for all their fine clothes and jewels, the women in Turkey represent in the social scheme of the Osmanli nothing more nor less than so many animals—pretty animals, costly animals, animals to be carressed and made much of, if you please—but animals and slaves, for all that.

## THE NEW ZEALAND GOLD AND COAL FIELDS.

The Marquis of Normanby has forwarded to the Earl of Carnarvon a report of his official visit to Hokitika, New Zealand, in which he states that the district of Westland is mountainous and densely wooded, and, as a rule, little suited for agriculture or pastoral purposes; it is, however, rich in minerals of various kinds—gold, silver, and coal being those which at present are attracting the most attention. Unfortunately, the harbours along that portion of the coast are all bar harbours, with only a small draught of water, and difficult of access, which greatly impedes the trade of the district. Nearly the whole of the country through which the road from Hokitika to Greymouth—a distance of forty-five miles—passes is auriferous, and much of it has either been or is now being worked, and it is curious to observe the vast amount of work that has been done and the skill and ingenuity which has been exercised to bring water for the purpose of washing. In some instances the whole face of a hill has been washed away by artificial races.

The Kumara gold-fields, the discovery of which caused great excitement ten months ago, are situated about half way between Hokitika and Greymouth, and it certainly is a most remarkable instance of what can be produced in a few months by a gold rush. His Lordship found over 4300 persons permanently established upon the ground, and a town had sprung up which presented few of the characteristics of a new gold-field town, the houses being more regular and of a larger and more substantial character than he had ever before seen on a new gold-field. Three or four good-sized hotels were already occupied, and numerous shops and stores of considerable pretension might be seen in all directions either completed or in course of construction, and, after riding over a portion of the field, His Lordship was entertained at a luncheon to which about 120 sat down in a large and substantial public hall. The whole of this has been the creation of less than ten months, as in June, 1876, the whole place was a dense bush. What makes the rapid progress of this field the more extraordinary is that so far no great amount of gold has been actually raised from it. Many, if not most, of the claims have to be approached by long tunnels driven into the sides of the hills, which take months to complete, besides which, great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a good supply of water at a proper level for washing. This latter difficulty, however, will, it is hoped, soon be overcome, as means have been discovered by which an ample supply will be secured, and this, in the opinion of the old and experienced miners, is all that is required to secure the complete success of these diggings. This field was originally discovered by three or four men who managed to keep their discovery secret for about two years, during which time the average yield of the claim worked by them was £10 a man per week.

From Kumara Lord Normanby proceeded to Greymouth, which, like Hokitika, is situated on the banks of a river which forms a bar harbour. A short railway has lately been constructed from Greymouth to some coal-mines in the neighbourhood. One mine has been in operation for some time, and it produces the best coal which has as yet been worked in New Zealand. There are also two other mines which will shortly commence working, the coal from which it is hoped will be of a still better quality, as, although from the same seam, the coal is taken at a greater depth. The seam is a very large one, being 12 ft. to 15 ft. thick, and there can be no doubt as to the quantity which may be raised. The only difficulty is the question as to whether, taking price and quality into consideration, they will be able fairly to compete with the coal from New South Wales, as the bar at the entrance of the harbour is a bad one, and is frequently impassable, which will necessarily add considerably to the cost of shipment, and consequently to the price at which the coal can be put into the market.

From Greymouth his Lordship went to Westport, where efforts are also being made to open out a large coal district. About fifteen miles of railroad have been constructed by the Government with the view of facilitating the shipment of coal. These mines are not as yet opened out, but various specimens of coal were shown which appeared to be of a superior quality. The harbour at Westport is also a bar harbour, but it is much more sheltered than either Hokitika or Greymouth, and except with a northerly wind is generally accessible to vessels of not more than eleven feet draught.

The opening out of these coal-mines both at Westport and Greymouth is exciting much interest, and great hopes are entertained as to the success of this new industry, and there can be no doubt that the production of good and cheap coal in the colony, even if it is confined to the supply of the local market, would prove of inestimable value to New Zealand.

The report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, has been issued. They find fault with several of the arrangements of the building, and recommend changes, including an increase in the salaries of the officials, involving an increase of £604 a year to the present vote. In addition, the commissioners propose to spend £100 on the transit instrument, and that the scientific books in the library should be bound.

## MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

At Borden, near Sittingbourne, a school on a somewhat extensive scale is being erected at a cost of £10,000, for the education of the children (boys) of the middle classes. It is being built to the order of the governors of the Borden School Trust, which has been established under a recent scheme of the Charity Commissioners out of a local charity known as "Barrow's Gift."

The history of this charity is remarkable. In the year 1700 William Barrow, a farmer, died, bequeathing by will the income of certain landed property to "the widows and poor men" of Borden. The income then amounted to rather more than £450, which was divided between thirty or forty of the poorest inhabitants, who received their portions annually. Besides the above-mentioned property, William Barrow also left to "the widows and poor men" of Borden the reversion of other landed property. As time wore on the property increased in value, and the number of recipients was gradually increased by the trustees from thirty-five to eighty, until in 1863 the attention of the Court of Chancery was called to the charity, and the Court issued a scheme under which the number of recipients was to be reduced from eighty to thirty, who were to receive £15 each per annum. The Court directed that the surplus income should be invested until £2000 had accumulated, and then the trustees of the charity were to apply for a scheme for applying it to educational purposes. This, however, was not done, from some cause or other, until £9000 had accumulated; and then came the scheme of the Charity Commissioners for establishing a middle-class school. Altogether, about £20,000 of capital will be taken to build and endow this school. The property, which in 1709 produced £450 per annum, has continued to increase in value, until at the present time the yearly income arising therefrom is no less than £2500. Thirty "widows and poor men" will still receive £15 each a year, the Charity Commissioners having restricted the amount to that of the income of the charity in 1709—viz., £450. The population of Borden is now about ten times as large as in 1709. Save this £450 per annum, the whole of the charity is diverted. The surplus income remaining after erecting the school will be invested, and when it reaches £4000 application is to be made to the Charity Commissioners for a new scheme extending the educational operations of the charity.

The scheme, it may be mentioned, met with strenuous opposition from inhabitants in the locality; it was contended that the income of the property was left to the poor, and that the fact of its having more than quintupled in value was no reason why it should be diverted to establish and maintain a middle-class school, which would be of no advantage to the persons whom it was plain Barrow intended to benefit. They did not stand out for the income to be distributed in money payments; but they claimed that, as the Court of Chancery itself in the eighteenth century defined the persons entitled to Barrow's "gift" as "the poorest of the parishioners, next above those who ought to be entitled to relief by the poor's rate," the charity should not have been diverted to another class, but should have been applied, even if the area of its operations was extended to benefiting "widows and poor men," as Barrow called them, by means of almshouses and a free education for their children. The scheme, however, became law, and the school is being erected.

## SPELLING.

Mr. Matthew Arnold, in his report this year as one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, refers to the proposed reform in spelling, and observes that, although English spelling has great irregularities, which makes its acquisition exceptionally difficult to adult foreigners, it is not clear to him that it can thence be inferred, or that experience proves, that it is therefore exceptionally difficult to an English child. At any rate, he says, the English nation will not be induced, in the hope of making it easier, to take to writing, "Leed uz not intu tem-taishon." What changes are made will not be made in view of making spelling easier to children, but because certain things in our present system are irrational. He says:—"At present the printers in great measure fix our spelling according to their sense of what is symmetrical. The practical advice I would give to teachers is to take every opportunity of remarking when our present spelling is erroneous through blunder. Both they and their scholars will learn a great deal by doing so. For instance, we find almost universally connection, reflection, instead of connexion, reflexion. This the printers give us from the analogy of words like affection, collection, and, for the sake of symmetry. But collection comes from a Latin participle in *ectus*, and reflection from a Latin participle in *exus*, and to give the two nouns the same termination is a pure blunder in grammar. We shall never find these terminations confounded in French. Again, it is almost impossible to induce a printer to print 'a forgone advantage;' he insists on making it fore-gone, because we speak of 'a foregone conclusion.' But a foregone advantage means an advantage gone without; a foregone conclusion means a conclusion anticipated. The one is *ver* in German, *sine* in Latin; the other *vor* and *ante*." Mr. Arnold is disposed to think that a Royal Commission might with advantage be charged, not with the absurd task of inventing a brand-new spelling, but with the task of reviewing our present spelling, of pointing out evident anomalies in it, and of suggesting feasible amendments of it. Such a Commission might be permanent, with the function of watching our language, by no means of stereotyping it.

Owing to representations made by Mr. Dorrien Smith, the Lord of the Islands of Scilly, the Government has consented to substitute a new and postal telegraphic cable for the private but disused one between the Land's End and the Scilly Islands.

## POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

## AT HOME.

The cost of transmission by post within the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, is one halfpenny.

## ABROAD.

Africa, West Coast of ... ..	2d	Gibraltar ... ..	2d
Alexandria ... ..	2d	Greece ... ..	2d
Australia, via Brindisi ... ..	4d	Holland ... ..	2d
... via Southampton ... ..	2d	India, via Brindisi ... ..	4d
Austria ... ..	2d	... via Southampton ... ..	2d
Belgium ... ..	2d	Italy ... ..	2d
Brazil ... ..	2d	Mauritius ... ..	2d
Canada ... ..	2d	New Zealand ... ..	2d
Cape of Good Hope ... ..	2d	Norway ... ..	2d
China, via Brindisi ... ..	4d	Russia ... ..	2d
... via Southampton ... ..	2d	Spain ... ..	2d
Constantinople ... ..	2d	Sweden ... ..	2d
Denmark ... ..	2d	Switzerland ... ..	2d
France ... ..	2d	United States ... ..	2d
Germany ... ..	2d	West Indies ... ..	2d

Copies printed on thin paper may be sent to the Colonies and Foreign Countries at half the rates stated above; but their use is not recommended, the appearance of the Engravings being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.



## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## SIR WILLIAMSON BOOTH, BART.

Sir Williamson Booth, Bart., died on the 26th ult., at his seat, Paxton Park, St. Neots, Hunts. He was born in July, 1811, the eldest son of William Booth, Esq., of Roydon House, Essex, by Mary, his wife, daughter and coheir of J. Williamson, Esq., and received his education at Eton. He was J.P. and D.L. for Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire, and served as High Sheriff of those counties in 1855. He succeeded to the baronetcy, under a special limitation, Jan. 24, 1850, on the death of his uncle, Sir Felix Booth, the first Baronet, and the title devolves on Sir Williamson's next brother, Sir Charles Booth, third Baronet, of Netherfield Park, Herts, who was born in 1812.

## ADMIRAL HAMILTON.

The death of Admiral A. P. Hamilton occurred on the 2nd inst. at Dorset-square. He was born in 1786, entered the Navy in 1800 as a first-class volunteer on board the *Topaze*, and obtained the rank of midshipman in 1801. From June, 1804, till October, 1806, he served in China and the Mediterranean, and was present at the defence of Gaeta. He was promoted in 1808, and took part in the capture, on Aug. 16, 1806, of the French 18-gun sloop *Espiegle*. On Sept. 28, 1810, while in charge of the boats of the *Valiant* and the *Armide*, he captured two brigs and destroyed a third while they were lying under a strong battery at Point du Ché, near Rochelle. He was made a Commander in the following month, and until he was posted on May 31, 1816, he was employed in the Ceylon troopship, on the North America and St. Helena stations. He retired on Oct. 1, 1846.

## MR. HOLDEN, OF ASTON.

Edward Anthony Holden, Esq., of Aston Hall, Derbyshire, J.P. and D.L., died on the 28th ult. at his seat near Derby. He was born in 1805, the eldest son of the Rev. Charles Shuttleworth (who took the name and arms of Holden in 1791) and grandson of James Shuttleworth, Esq., of Gawthorpe, by Mary, his wife, only daughter and heir of Robert Holden, Esq., of Aston. Mr. Edward Holden was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1829, and M.A. in 1833; and served as High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1838. He married, in 1832, Susan Drummond, daughter of George Moore, Esq., of Appleby Hall, Leicestershire, and leaves four sons and six daughters.

## MR. THOMAS EVERETT FOWLE.

Thomas Everett Fowle, Esq., D.L., died on the 17th ult. at his residence, Chute Lodge, near Andover. He was born July 1, 1807, the third son of William Fowle, Esq., of Chute Lodge, and was for forty years a county magistrate, conspicuous for his unremitting attendance to all public business and sedulous in the administration of justice in the division to which he belonged. The villages of Charlton and North Newton owe their present parish churches in no small degree to his exertions. Near his own home he rebuilt the chancel of Chute church, and about two years ago built, entirely at his own cost, the pretty Church of St. Mary, Chute Forest. Mr. Fowle married, in 1851, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Hugh Price, Rector of Newton Tony, Wilts, and is succeeded in the family estates by his son, William Hugh Fowle, Esq.

## The deaths have also been announced of—

Murray T. Parks, Commander R.N., on the 27th ult., at Southsea, aged fifty.

Henry Aylmer Greene, Director of Contracts, War Department, on the 25th ult., aged fifty.

John Stoker Pritchard, Commander R.N., late of Burnham, Essex, on the 25th ult., in his seventy-fifth year.

Captain Alexander Stevenson Pearson, R.N., on the 20th ult., at Clevedon, aged eighty-eight.

Major Alexander Grant Miller, R.A., on July 19, at Murree, East Indies, aged thirty-nine.

The Rev. Frederick Hamilton Laughlin, M.A., late Assistant Librarian of the British Museum, on the 23rd ult.

The Rev. W. L. Onslow, Rector of Sandringham and Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, in his fifty-eighth year.

Sir William Henry St. Lawrence Clarke-Travers, Bart., on the 31st ult. His memoir will be given next week.

William Gordon Davidson, Esq., of Southfod, late Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Army, Madras, on the 26th ult., at Bogie House, Kirkcaldy.

Lady Edith Tudway, wife of Charles Clement Tudway, Esq., of Wells, Somersetshire, and second daughter of Horatio, present Earl Nelson, on the 24th ult., aged twenty-seven.

George Hartley, Esq., H.B.M. Consul at Fernando Po, West Coast of Africa, on June 10 last, aged thirty-eight. He was only son of the late George Hartley, Esq., of Whitehaven.

Mr. D. S. Baker, heraldic artist, of consumption, on the 1st inst, aged fifty-three. Mr. Baker, who was deaf and dumb, drew for many years the Arms for this column.

Sir Francis Hicks, treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital, on the 1st inst., at Margate, in his fifty-seventh year. He was knighted by the Queen when her Majesty in person opened the new buildings of the new hospital.

Colonel Francis John Oldfield, of H.M. Indian Army, on the 24th ult., at Rosstrevor, Ireland, aged fifty-six. He was fourth son of Thomas Brame Oldfield, Esq., of Champion-hill, Surrey, by Emma, his wife, eldest daughter of Vice-Admiral William Young.

Colonel Thomas Peach Waterman, of the Bengal Staff Corps, on the 29th ult., at Seabrook House. He entered the Army in 1838, and served throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848 and 1849, including the passage of the Chenab and the battle of Goojerat, for which he received a medal with clasp.

Colonel Robert Peel Dawson, of Moyala Park, Castle Dawson, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Londonderry, at Dover, on the 2nd inst., aged fifty-nine. Colonel Dawson was the son of the Right Hon. G. R. Dawson, for many years M.P. for the county of Londonderry, and of Mary, sister of the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart. He was formerly in the Grenadier Guards and 11th Hussars, and sat in the House of Commons for some years as member for the county of Londonderry.

William Schaw Lindsay, Esq., of Shepperton Manor, Middlesex, at the Manor House, Shepperton, on the 28th ult. He was born in 1816. Mr. Lindsay, formerly a merchant and shipowner, was a J.P. and D.L. for Middlesex and a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London; sat in Parliament for Tynemouth from 1854 to 1859, and for Sunderland from 1859 to 1865. He was the author of various letters and pamphlets on maritime affairs. In 1842 he published a book entitled "Our Navigation and Mercantile Marine Laws," and recently "A History of Mercantile Shipping," volumes which were the fruit of extensive reading and research.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

C.F.J. (Llandudno).—The title of the late Mr. Wormald's work is "Chess Openings," and it was published by W. Morgan, 67, Barbican, London.

Graco (Carrick-on-Suir).—(1) The solution of the problem page 405 of the "Handbook" is as follows:—1. R to Q sq, K moves either to K sq or Q sq, when white continues with 2. R to B sq or Q sq accordingly, and makes next move. We shall refer, and reply to queries two and three next week. (4) Mr. Staunton died in July, 1874. (5) Any answer to this question would be considered invidious, because there are many claimants for the pre-eminence described.

News of the Week (Glasgow).—We shall have much pleasure in examining the problems, and informing you of the results.

W and M (Scarborough).—The White Rook at Q Kt sq, in Problem No. 1749, is placed there to prevent a solution by 1. Q to Q Kt sq (ch), &c.

S.A.S. (Sydenham).—All parties to the "dual move" controversy are now agreed that a dual move in the solution of a problem is a defect to be avoided if possible. It is not always possible, however; and therefore a strict application of the rule is undesirable.

R.H. (Guernsey).—We have forwarded the letter as requested.

E.P.O.B. (Oxon).—We have never seen the problem before. It shall be examined and reported on.

F.C.C. (Fitzroy-square).—Will you kindly re-examine your three-move problem. There does not appear to be any mate in three moves if Black plays 1. Kt to B 3rd.

Problems received from T.A. Hind, M. Michael, E.P. O'Brien, W.M. Whinnie, and J. de Honsteyn.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1747 received from D.H. Hereward, M. Clare, W.F. Payne, A. Little Boy, and Pongo, Junior.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1748 received from T.E. Hughes, M.T. de Burgh, E.L.G. F.W. Hidden, A. Boursot, M. Macrae, N. Rumbelow, Maggie Irwin, R.H. Toovey, Idle Mechanics' Institute, W.F. Payne, R.H. Brooks, J. Sowden, and Pongo, Junior.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1749 received from H.B. W. Nelson, Mechanic, Triston, A.G.B. A. Scott, Only Jones, T.B.Y. R. Broughhead, J.B.W. American, Simplex, H. Burgher, Long Stop, Leonora and Leon, Black Knight, J. Wontone, B.R. Stone, W. Alston, L.S.B. Tippet, S. Western, R.T. King, W. Lee, Paul's Roost, E. Worsley, Harrovia, N.E.D. N. Brock, F.G.V. L. Burnett, S. Threlfall, T. Edgar, S. Adams, G. Reeves, H. Stansfield, A. Mackenzie, R.W.R. E. Esmonde, G. Wright, St. J.E. M. Rees, M. Whiteley, W.C. Dutton, R. Schofield, F. Wharton, N. Powell, J. Lyndford, J.F. Spiers, N.H. Hastings, L. of Truro, Queen of Connaught, Robin Gray, C.R. Elmore, Dr. F. St. W. Leeson, B. Lewy, G.E.F. W.P. Welch, W.F. Payne, Cant. W.T. Aman, H.R.G. B.P. Vulliamy, Farsley Mechanics' Institute, J. Sowden, N. Rumbelow, Idle Mechanics' Institute, Maggie Irwin, Three Young Ladies, Copiapino, J. de Honsteyn, E. Frau, M. Clare, Emmie, E.L.G. W. and M. Walter, F.W. Hidden, R.H. Brooks, G.H.V. W.F. Ticho, E.H. H.V. A. Wood, G.A. Ballingall, C.T.B. Woolwich Chess Club, S.A. Sillem, A. Boursot, M. Macrae, J. Thursty, H.M. Prideaux, F. Dennis, T.E. Hughes, and W.S.B.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMA No. 8 received from T.E. Hughes, E.L.G. Hereward, Idle Mechanics' Institute, R.H. Brooks, and of Enigma No. 9 from H.B. T.E. Hughes, E.L.G. Hereward, J. de Honsteyn, E. Frau, Woolwich Chess Club, F. Dennis, Farsley Mechanics' Institute, N. Rumbelow, Idle Mechanics' Institute, Maggie Irwin, W. Leeson, Cant. J. Barnes, R. Hutchinson, C.S. Cox, J.W. Fletcher, W.K. Hopkins, M. Thayer, G.M. Stroud, J. Cooper, Ellis Lewis, J. Reed, A. Elmkner, W.M. Meredith, and F.V. Pettit.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1748.

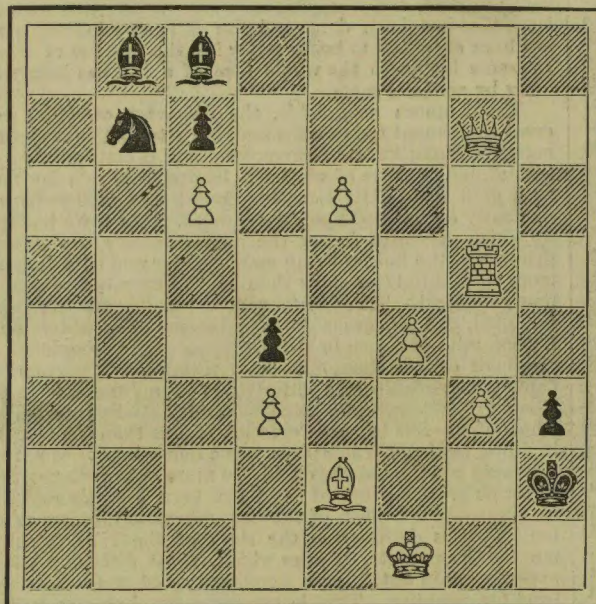
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 3rd	P takes Kt*	3. Q to Q Kt 5th.	Mate.
2. R to Q 3rd	P takes R		

\* If Black plays 1. K to Q 3rd, then 2. R to R 6th (ch), &c.

## PROBLEM No. 1751.

By JAMES PIERCE, M.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CHESS IN LONDON.

A smart Affair that occurred between Mr. A. ENSOR, of New York, and Mr. J. H. BLACKBURN, at the Divan, a few days ago.—(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. E.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. E.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. K takes B	Kt to K 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	12. K takes B	P to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	13. B takes Kt	Q takes B
4. Kt takes P	B to B 4th	14. B takes P	P takes B
5. Kt to Kt 3rd		15. Q to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th
		16. P to K 5th	

This line of play was first brought into notice by Mr. Blackburn, and here we have an example of an attempt to heist the engineer with his own petard.

5. B to Kt 3rd		16. P takes P	
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	17. K R to K sq	P to B 5th
7. B to K Kt 5th	P to Q 3rd	18. K to Kt sq	Q to Kt 4th
8. B to K Kt 5th	Castles	19. Kt to Q 2nd	B to Kt 5th
9. Kt to Q 5th	B takes P (ch)	20. R to K B sq	Q R to Q sq
		21. Q to B 4th (ch)	K to R sq
		22. Kt to K 4th	Q to Kt 3rd
		23. Kt to B 2nd	

An ingenious stroke that leads to a very lively game.

10. K to B sq	Kt takes Kt		
11. Q takes Kt			

If he had taken the Queen, Black would have continued with Kt to K 6th (ch), &c. and White resigned.

## CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following Game was lately played by correspondence between the Clubs of Cambridge University and Birmingham.—(Pianchetto.)

WHITE (Cambridge).	BLACK (Birmingham).	WHITE (Cambridge).	BLACK (Birmingham).
1. P to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	1. P to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	B to Kt 2nd	2. P to Q 4th	B to Kt 2nd
3. B to Q 3rd	P to K 3rd	3. B to Q 3rd	P to K 3rd
4. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	4. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 4th
5. P to B 3rd	P to K R 3rd	5. P to B 3rd	P to K R 3rd
6. Q to K 2nd	P takes P	6. Q to K 2nd	P takes P
7. Kt takes P	P to K 4th	7. Kt takes P	P to K 4th
8. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q 3rd	8. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q 3rd
9. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd	9. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd
10. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	10. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd
11. Kt to Q B 4th	B to B 2nd	11. Kt to Q B 4th	B to B 2nd
12. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	12. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
13. Q to B 2nd	P to K Kt 4th	13. Q to B 2nd	P to K Kt 4th
14. P to Q B 4th	P to R 4th	14. P to Q B 4th	P to R 4th
15. Q to Q sq	Kt to B 5th	15. Q to Q sq	Kt to B 5th
16. B to B 2nd	Q Kt to Kt 3rd	16. B to B 2nd	Q Kt to Kt 3rd
17. P to K Kt 3rd	Rt to K 3rd	17. P to K Kt 3rd	Rt to K 3rd
18. Kt to Q 5th	Rt to Q B sq	18. Kt to Q 5th	Rt to Q B sq
19. Kt to K sq	B to Kt sq	19. Kt to K sq	B to Kt sq
20. P to Q Kt 3rd	Castles	20. P to Q Kt 3rd	Castles
21. Kt to Kt 2nd	Kt to Q 5th	21. Kt to Kt 2nd	Kt to Q 5th
22. B to R 3rd	P to Q 3rd	22. B to R 3rd	P to Q 3rd

## ENIGMAS. No. 11.

By J. ARMSTRONG, Calcutta.

White: K at K R 3rd, R at Q B 6th, Kts at Q square and K B 5th, B at K R 7th, Ps at K 3rd and K Kt 6th.

Black: K at K 4th, Kts at Q B 6th and Q 7th, B at K Kt 2nd, P at Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Lord Sandon has consented to preside at the annual meeting of the Burslem School of Science and Art, and to distribute prizes to the successful students on the 17th inst.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and three codicils (dated June 22 and Aug. 12, 1872, and May 14, 1875) of Mrs. Sophia Romilly, late of No. 14, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, who died on July 27 last, were proved on the 16th ult. by Francis Marcet, the brother, and John Romilly and Henry Pasteur, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testatrix bequeaths to the Establishment for Gentlewomen during Illness, No. 90, Harley-street, £100; to the school at Porthkerry, £40, both free of duty; and legacies, as well pecuniary as specific, to her executors, relatives, and servants. One half of the residue of her property is distributed among various members of the family of her late husband, including five of the children of her brother-in-law, the late Lord Romilly, and the other half among certain of her own relatives.

The will (dated Jan. 8, 1875), of Admiral Sir Henry John Codrington, K.C.B., late of No. 112, Eaton-square, who died on the 4th ult., was proved on the 21st ult. by General Sir William John Codrington, G.C.B., the brother, and Mrs. Jane Barbara Bouchier, the sister, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves his yacht to his wife, Dame Catharine Codrington; £30,000 New Three per Cent. Stock upon trust for his two daughters, Ann Jane and Ellen; and the rest of his property, real and personal, upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his said daughters.

The will and three codicils (dated Nov. 6, 1874, March 1 and Nov. 2, 1875, and Oct. 24, 1876) of Mr. Simon Joseph, late of Grosvenor House, Kennington Park, who died on July 21 last, were proved on the 22nd ult. by Mrs. Fanny Joseph, the widow, Edward Aaron Cohen, and John Aaron Cohen, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves to his wife all his household furniture and effects and the rents of his freehold and leasehold properties, and the dividends of £20,000 for life; a sum of £170 is to be distributed in sums of £10 each to certain Jewish charities; and there are some other legacies. The remainder of his property he gives to his children, excepting two of his sons.

The will (dated July 4, 1873) of Mr. Frederic Stocks Bentley-Innes, late of Thrumster, in the county of Caithness, and of No. 107, St. George's-square, who died on May 26 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Michael Stocks and James Smith, the acting executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £50,000. The testator gives to the Endowment Fund of the Episcopal Church of Wick, £100; to the Leeds Infirmary, £100; and he directs that his wife's income is to be made up to £2000 per annum out of his estate. On the death of his wife he appoints the estate of Thrumster and two sums of £5000 in settlement to his eldest son, Frederic Dunbar Sinclair Bentley-Innes; his share in the Oulton Brewery to his second son, Harry Robert Wemyss Bentley-Innes; and the rest of his property equally between his said sons.

The will (dated Aug. 9, 1872) of Mr. Samuel Warren, Q.C., late of No. 16, Manchester-square, who died on July 29 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Mrs. Louisa Warren, the widow, and the Rev. Samuel Lilckendey Warren, and the Rev. Edward Walpole Warren, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testator among other legacies, bequeaths the manuscript of his novel of "Ten Thousand a Year," to his eldest son, Samuel Lilckendey, "trusting he will retain it as an heirloom as long as possible," and makes provision for his wife and younger children. The residue of his property he leaves to his eldest son.

The will (dated July 17, 1872) of Mr. Arthur Samuel Hobson, late of No. 3, Upper Heathfield-terrace, Turnham-green, who died on Oct. 24 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by John Hobson and Thomas Hobson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £6000. The testator bequeaths to the President and Vice-President of the Committee of Council for Education, for the use of the South Kensington Museum, various antique articles, illustrated books, water-colour drawings, and prints.

## THE SATELLITES OF MARS.

Mr. J. R. Hind, writing to the *Times*, states that a letter, addressed by Rear-Admiral Rodgers, Superintendent of the Observatory at Washington, to the Secretary of the United States Navy, detailing the circumstances of the discovery of the two satellites of Mars, and the results of early calculations relating thereto, has been received in this country.

The outer satellite was first observed by Professor Asaph Hall on the night of Aug. 11, though cloudy weather prevented the recognition of its true character at that time. It was again observed on the 16th, and its motion was established by observation extending over two hours. The inner satellite was first remarked by the same astronomer on Aug. 17.

From observations to Aug. 20 Professor Newcomb has calculated approximate circular elements. The period of revolution of the outer satellite is found to be 30 hours, 14 min., and the major axis of its orbit subtends an angle of 32 sec., at the mean distance of the earth from the sun. The observations of the satellite indicate that the mass of the sun is to that of Mars as 3,090,000 to 1, which is in close agreement with the result derived by M. Leverrier from theory. The second satellite appears to revolve round the primary in the extraordinary short period of 7 hours 38 min., the major axis of its orbit, similarly referred, being 13 secs. The true orbit of the first satellite is inclined to be ecliptic 25 deg., the longitude of the ascending node being 83 deg., or the pole of the orbit in the celestial sphere is, according to these early calculations of Professor Newcomb, in right ascension 316 deg., and north polar distance 36 deg.

The last two girders of the Tay Bridge were raised into position on Thursday week, in the presence of Mr. Fox, chairman of the company. No date has been fixed for the opening of the structure, which is upwards of two miles long. The bridge consists of eighty-five spans, thirty of which are 90 ft. above high-water level. Nearly seven years have been occupied in building the bridge, and between twenty and thirty lives have been lost during its progress. It has cost about £300,000.

It is given but to few married couples to live together for a period of sixty years, or as it is termed in Germany to celebrate their diamond wedding. Such a celebration, however, we learn from a Canterbury paper, recently took place in the village of Boughton Blean, Kent, the aged pair being Mr. and Mrs. Milgate. In order to mark the auspicious event four purses, each containing about £2, were presented to them. This is by no means a solitary instance of longevity in this fertile hop district, the air of which, to judge from the mortality returns, is peculiarly healthy.